

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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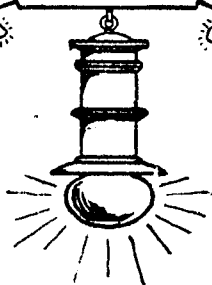
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January, 1913

AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED LABOR

EDUCATION

THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and
all Its Departments.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

CHAS. P. FORD, International Secretary,

GENERAL OFFICES: PIERIK BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Subscription, 25c per year, in advance.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The tenth of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield, Illinois,
under Act of June 29th, 1906.



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BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield, Illinois, under Act of June 26th, 1906

VOL. XII, No. 12

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JANUARY, 1913.

Single Copies, 10 Cents
25c per Year, in advance

Latest Court Decision

Will the Seceders abide by it

STATE OF OHIO, }
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, } ss.

In the Court of Appeals, 8th District

JANUARY TERM, 1913.

LEWIS GEIB, a Member of Local Union No.
39 of the International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers, etc., et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELEC-
TRICAL WORKERS, F. J. McNULTY, et al.,
Defendants.

Nos. 9 and 16.

OPINION.

Rendered Jan. 13, 1913.

Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas.

MARVIN, WINCH AND MEALS, JJ.

MEALS, J.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was organized at St. Louis, Mo., in November, 1891. A convention of the Brotherhood, held at that time, adopted a constitution, elected officers and perfected its organization.

This constitution became the fundamental law of the organization. It defined and limited its powers and obligations, and fixed the scope of its activities.

At its convention in Louisville in 1905, in conformity with its constitution, the Brotherhood elected officers and transacted such other business as properly came before it. The regularity of this convention and the validity of its proceedings are unquestioned. The following grand officers were elected at this time: Frank J. McNulty, Grand President; Peter W. Collins, Grand Secretary, and F. J. Sullivan, Grand Treasurer.

Under authority of Section 2, Article XXII of the constitution, Sullivan held a clerical position for a time in the General Office under the Grand Secretary, from which, for reasons which we need not discuss here, he was dismissed. Acting under the authority of Section 3 of Article XVIII of the constitution, the Grand President also removed him from the office of Grand Treasurer.

Early in the year 1908, certain dissatisfied members of the Brotherhood, led apparently by the deposed Sullivan inaugurated an insurrectionary campaign against the grand officers, and in furtherance of their plan of attack sought to call a special convention of the organization as provided for in Section 3 of Article XVII of the constitution. This section reads as follows:

"On motion of five local unions in good standing, no two local unions to be in the same Executive Board district, the place for holding a convention can be changed by a two-thirds vote of the locals voting, each local union having only one vote. The votes to be decided by a two-thirds vote of its members. A special international convention can be called in the same manner."

In February, 1908, the Grand Secretary received "motions" from five local unions requesting that he submit to a referendum vote the question of holding a special convention in Springfield, Illinois, in May or June of that year. The Grand Secretary refused to comply with this request for the following reasons

1. That two of the unions making the request were in arrears and therefore not in good standing; and
2. That the "motions" contained no definite date for holding the convention, and therefore did not present a submittable question.

The action of the Grand Secretary in this regard was approved by the Grand President, who, assuming to act under the authority of Section 1, Article XIX of the constitution, held the "motions" to be illegal and void for the same reasons.

Section 1 of Article XIX of the constitution on this subject reads as follows:

"He (the Grand President) shall have power to decide all questions of law or regulate any controversy or difficulty that may arise between the local unions and members, or the local unions and the Brotherhood, subject to an appeal to the Executive Board, whose decision shall be final unless reversed by an appeal to a popular vote of the members."

In March, 1908, a circular, purporting to emanate from Local Unions Nos. 193 and 427, of Springfield, Illinois, and having attached thereto a coupon containing a form of resolution for adoption by the locals which was addressed to the Grand President, was sent out generally to the local unions of the organization. This resolution in the main was as follows: That a call be issued for a special convention, said convention to take place as soon as practicable.

More than one hundred of these resolutions were adopted and returned to the office of the Grand President at Springfield, Illinois. The Grand President in due time declared these resolutions to be irregular and void for the reasons:

1. That he had been informed that the circular sent out was unauthorized, at least, by some whose names were subscribed to it; and
2. That the resolutions specified no definite time and place for the holding of a convention.

In May, 1908, the Grand President called a meeting of the Executive Board, to be held at Springfield on July 15th, 1908.

In June, 1908, a circular was sent out by Local Union No. 1, of St. Louis, to the various other locals of the Brotherhood, and purporting to be based on the "motions" of the five locals heretofore referred to, submitting the following question "Shall a convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be held at Springfield, Illinois, commencing on July 27th, 1908?"

To this certificate was attached a form of resolution for the appointment of a delegate from each local to meet with a "committee on arrangements and the Executive Board at Springfield on July 15th. Accompanying the circular was a blank form of postal card return to be filled out as directed in the circular showing the vote of each local which was addressed to The Brotherhood Hall, Drawer 292, Springfield, Illinois. This drawer was a Postoffice box rented and held by Sullivan, probably for this purpose. One hundred and fifty-seven locals out of perhaps a grand total of six hundred in the Brotherhood, responded to this circular. Of these 149 voted affirmatively.

On July 15th, 1908, 43 delegates appointed to meet with the so-called committee on arrangements, and representing as many different locals, met at Springfield, Illinois. This body organized and appointed a sub-committee of five to wait upon the Executive Board, then in session, and request that it "legalize the call" for a special convention to be held at Springfield, Illinois, July 27th, as provided in the resolution of Local No. 1 of St. Louis.

This committee had several meetings with the Executive Board. After much discussion and some wrangling, the Executive Board, instead of attempting to "legalize the call" for a convention to be held at Springfield on July 27th, adopted the following resolutions:

1. "That we reconsider the motion to hold a special convention in Springfield, Illinois, July 27th, 1908"; and
2. "That we hold a convention in St. Louis, Mo., on September 15th, 1908"; and
3. "That the Executive Board notify the Grand President and the Grand Secretary of the action of the Board in calling for a convention in St. Louis, Mo., September 15th, 1908, and request their immediate action in sending the call for same."

Subsequently the Grand Secretary communicated with several members of the Executive Board and others relative to the legality of the action of the Board in calling a convention to be held at St. Louis, Mo., on September 15th, 1908. As a result of his investigation of this subject, he refused to send out notices for a convention as directed in the foregoing resolutions of the Executive Board.

On September 1st, 1908, Local Union No. 39, of Cleveland, assisted by the ubiquitous Sullivan, sent out a call for a convention to be held at St. Louis September 15th, 1908. One hundred and ninety-three delegates, representing as many locals, responded to this call and the call of the Executive Board, and presented their credentials at St. Louis September 15th, 1908.

This body having organized, undertook to amend the constitution of the Brotherhood, depose the old officers and elect new ones in their stead.

It is out of these facts that this controversy has arisen.

The first and only question that we shall consider in this opinion is: Was the St. Louis convention a legal convention? The determination of this question will determine the rightful custodians of a large sum of money on deposit in the banks in Cleveland belonging to the Brotherhood, and about which this dispute has arisen and over which, unfortunately, the organization is hopelessly split in twain.

The legality of St. Louis convention must necessarily depend upon the validity of the call of the Executive Board made on or about July 18th, 1908, while it was in session at Springfield, Illinois. It can rest upon no other authority; it can be supported by no other fact or circumstance in this case.

Nowhere in the constitution, the organic law of the organization, is power given the Executive Board to call a special convention. On the contrary, the constitution provides that a special convention shall be called by a referendum vote. The constitution having provided the method of calling a special convention, it cannot legally be done in any other way, except, perhaps, by the consent or acquiescence of all the members of the organization; and this is not claimed. If it were otherwise the constitution would be a meaningless instrument.

But, in calling this convention it is asserted that the Executive Board was acting in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction as given by the constitution. The appellate jurisdiction of the Executive Board is found in Section 1, Article XIX of the constitution, and is confined to a review of the action of the Grand President in relation to conflicts or disputes between local unions and the members thereof, or local unions and the Brotherhood. Its appellate jurisdiction being fixed and determined by the constitution, it can have no other. As well might it be contended that this court possesses an appellate jurisdiction which is not given by the constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, of the State of Ohio. Besides, the right of appeal is not a natural or inherent right. It must find its source in positive law. Section 1, so far as it relates to this subject, reads as follows:

"He (the Grand President) shall have power to decide all questions of law or regulate any controversy or difficulty that may arise between the Local Unions and members, or the local unions and the Brotherhood, subject to an appeal to the Executive Board, whose decision shall be final unless reversed by an appeal to the popular vote of the members."

Were it not for this section, the Executive Board would have no appellate jurisdiction whatever over the acts of the Grand President performed by him in pursuance and by the authority of the constitution. The constitution having fixed and defined their respective powers and duties, each is supreme while acting within the scope of his allotted jurisdiction.

But, it is said that the Executive Board has plenary power to determine the scope of its appellate jurisdiction. This is a novel proposition, especially where the constitution, the fundamental law, in clear and unambiguous terms, prescribes and defines this jurisdiction. As well might one argue that the Court of Common Pleas, which, by the statute of the state, is given appellate jurisdiction in cases appealed from justices of the peace when a transcript of the proceedings is filed in that court within thirty days from the rendition of judgment by the justice, has appellate jurisdiction in cases appealed when a transcript is filed after thirty days from the rendition of such judgment.

This proposition is unsupportable by any known principles of correct reasoning. We apprehend that a better statement of the rule would be that a tribunal, possessed of appellate jurisdiction, has the power to determine the scope of such jurisdiction, provided it observes the limitations placed upon the power by the express provisions of the granting instrument or law.

But, it is said that Section 1 of Article XXIV of the constitution empowers the Executive Board to "attend to all business properly brought before it," and that this grant of power clothed it with power to act in the premises. We suspect that it would be a more legitimate construction of this provision of the constitution if it were made to read that the "Executive Board shall attend to all business properly brought before it under this constitution"; for in the constitution and nowhere else must we look for its powers. Of course it may have, and probably has, some implied powers, but it has only such implied powers as are reasonably necessary to give force and effect to those which are expressly given by the constitution; and after all, this is but looking to the constitution for the ascertainment of its powers.

But what question had the Executive Board before it on July 15th at Springfield under consideration? Assuming, arguendo, as everybody seems to have supposed, that it had before it an appeal from the decision of the Grand President, holding that the various attempts made to call a convention culminating in the attempt by Local No. 1 of St. Louis to call a convention to be held at Springfield, Illinois, on July 27th, were illegal and void, what question did it in fact hear and determine? What finding of the Grand President did it review? And what action did it take respecting the calling of a convention? Legally, one question only could possibly have been before it for review. That was the question of whether the Grand President had erred in holding that the application for a referendum and the subsequent referendum were insufficient, improperly devised, illegal and void. The propriety or the necessity of holding a convention was not properly or legally before it. Besides, these were matters over which it had no power of control and no constitutional jurisdiction to decide. But it may be said that it was asked simply to "legalize the call" which had been made by Local No. 1 of St. Louis. A sufficient answer to this proposition is that the only power given the Executive Board by the constitution to "legalize a call" for a convention is the power of review on appeal from the decision of the Grand President as to the validity of a call made, or attempted to be made, in pursuance of the constitution. The only call, the validity of which could have legally been before it on appeal for review and decision at this time, was the call of Local No. 1 of St. Louis, calling a convention to be held at Springfield, Illinois, July 27th, 1908. No other question could possibly have been appealed to the Executive Board. But what question or questions did it in fact hear and determine?

The resolutions of the Board adopted at Springfield finally and conclusively answer this question. They are as follows:

1. "That we reconsider the motion to hold a special convention in Springfield, Illinois, July 27th, 1908."
2. "That we hold a convention in St. Louis, Mo., on September 15th, 1908, and
3. "That the Executive Board notify the Grand President and the Grand Secretary of the action of the Board in calling for a convention in St. Louis, Mo., September 15th and request their immediate action in sending a call for same."

The action of the locals in attempting to call a convention to be held in Springfield on July 27th, 1908, was not subject to the Board's reconsideration. Under the constitution it had nothing to do with calling a convention, except the legality of the call came to it on appeal from the Grand President; then

it had power only to determine whether the call was legally or illegally made. In this instance, no formal appeal was taken to the Board from the finding of the President, but assuming that the matter was properly before it on appeal to determine the validity or invalidity of the call sent out by Local No. 1 of St. Louis for a convention to be held at Springfield, Illinois, on July 27th, 1908, did it consider the question before it as one that had been appealed to it from the decision of the Grand President, or did it act on its own initiative and responsibility in calling a convention? We think the latter. It called a convention to be held at St. Louis, Mo., September 15th, 1908, and in its last resolution refers to the "action of the Board in calling for a convention at St. Louis, Mo., September 15th," and request the Grand Secretary to notice the same. This action by the Board clearly constituted an independent call for a convention, and was not the determination of an appeal from the Grand President as to the validity of the call for a convention to be held at Springfield and was so understood by those present.

We reach the conclusion, therefore, inevitably, that the Board being without constitutional authority to call a convention, its action in so doing was a nullity. It must therefore follow that the convention held in St. Louis on September 15th, 1908, was unauthorized, and its proceedings were void.

Whether the proceedings calling a convention to be held at Springfield, Illinois, July 27th, were legal or illegal, we need not inquire. Suffice it to say, that these proceedings were declared illegal by the Grand President in pursuance of authority given him by the constitution, from which no appeal was taken or, if taken, was not decided by the Executive Board, and no convention was held by the Brotherhood either at that time or place.

Accordingly a decree will be entered as between the contending factions of the Brotherhood in favor of the McNulty faction, as it has been termed and is understood by the parties to this suit.

It is said that the only question we would consider in this controversy related to the validity of the St. Louis convention. There is one other, and it pertains to the withdrawal of money from the Guardian Savings and Trust Company by the representatives of the faction originating with the St. Louis convention, and the subsequent demand of the McNulty faction that the bank be compelled to refund the same.

Without elaborating upon the reasons for our conclusion we hold that the record does not disclose such facts as would render the bank liable.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1913.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is an exact copy of opinion rendered by the Court of Appeals, Eighth District of Ohio, January 13, 1913, in the case of Louis Geib, etc., et. al., vs. the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, et. al.

(Signed) J. E. Dunjill, Sec'y of Court.

Counsel for Plaintiffs: Messrs. Henry, McGraw, Clark, Weed, Miller, Rothenberg, Squire, Sanders and Dempsey.

Counsel for Defendants: Messrs. Hoyt, Dustin, Kelley, McKeehan and Andrews.

SHOULD THE SECEDERS APPEAL AGAIN

Should the secession leaders appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court of Ohio, their only purpose in doing so will be to gain more delay, and by the way to spend some more of the hard earned money of their followers in a hopeless cause.

They may also think it will discourage our membership to the extent that they will agree to compromise with them, thereby taking over the responsibility of paying their indebtedness for them.

If they think they can accomplish the latter, they are mistaken, for such can never occur even if a vast majority of our members were willing (which is far from the fact).

Our Brotherhood is responsible only for the debts it contracts for, and under no law or precedent can it, or will it pay the debts contracted for by any other party or parties so long as a dissenting voice is raised by any member in good standing in our organization.

We think we know the temperament of our members on this question and we do not hesitate to say that if this question could be submitted to a referendum vote of our members it would be defeated by an overwhelming majority.

We expect that our local unions will be kept busy for some time reading circular letters sent them with all kinds of impossible propositions by the seceders, calling for joint conventions (which can never be held) the election of committees from both sides with power to settle all questions involved, (which is impossible) and various other propositions (just as impracticable) for the purpose of trying to make our members believe the questions involved can be settled according to their plans and ideas.

Pay no attention to legal opinions they may send you. Remember the legal opinion sent out with the credentials for the rump convention in St. Louis by Local No. 39 of Cleveland—well the ubiquitous Sullivan (as Judge J. J. Meals of the Court of Appeals of Ohio names him) under oath in Judge Phillip's Court, stated he wrote it.

We have been informed by many local unions that sent delegates to St. Louis, that if it were not for that legal opinion of the ubiquitous Sullivan they would not have sent them.

Then remember the legal opinion rendered by one Mr. Galligan to those gather-

ed in St. Louis. Well, Mr. Galligan was employed through the same gentleman. You know how sound it was. Everybody knows now. Had he advised those gathered in St. Louis soundly no rump convention would have been held.

It was fine business. One fake legal opinion written by Sullivan was used to bring representatives to St. Louis, and after assembled there, the ubiquitous gentleman had Lawyer Galligan on hand from Springfield, Ill., to render the famous unsound opinion verbally to them that kept them there.

Some may deny the latter, but we can produce a number of those attending who will swear it was Galligan's opinion that caused them to stay in the so-called convention.

Of course this is all past history, and is not of any great interest to our members. Our only object in calling attention to it at this time is to refresh the memories of our members when the circular letters pour in on them.

The circulars may not be signed by the secession leaders who may have them sent from some local union or unions or District Councils that are still following their leadership.

Pay no attention to them no matter who may sign them for you can take it for granted, their only purpose is to delay the inevitable—their members returning to our Brotherhood. The longer the leaders can delay that, the more assessments and per capita tax they can get out of them.

If they want to do their duty they will advise the local unions affiliated with them to return to the fold immediately so they can be represented at our next convention.

If they do not advise the locals to do so, the locals should return of their own initiative and thereby have a say about what our laws will be and who our officers will be for the following two years.

This is the only way they can get those privileges, and we sincerely hope they will take advantage of it.

There is plenty of time left to do so and be within the six months limit.

We want every Local Union outside of our fold to come with us. We want every desirable Electrical Worker in our ranks and we are not going to stop until we get them.



OBITUARY



H. J. Roberts, Local Union No. 104,
Boston, Mass.

B. Themak, Local Union No. 85, Schen-
ectady, N. Y.

M. J. Riley, Local Union No. 267,
Schenectady, N. Y.

J. J. Rushford, Local Union No. 9, Chi-
cago, Ill.

C. L. Glaser, Local Union No. 714,
Charleston, Mass.

G. R. Parker, Local Union No. 534,
New York, N. Y.

E. J. Spaulding, Local Union No. 534,
New York, N. Y.

Wm. Heyman, Local Union No. 534,
New York, N. Y.



IN MEMORIAM



Whereas, Local Union No. 104, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been called upon to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of one of its members, Brother Charles H. Roberts, who was taken from our midst by death resulting from a fall from a pole, in Chelsea, Mass., December 3d, 1912.

Whereas, The members of Local No. 104 lost by his death a true union man and a brother esteemed, not only by the members of the union, but by all he came in contact with; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 104, I. B. E. W., extend their deepest and heartiest sorrow and sympathy to his family, relatives and friends in this their hour of grief and loneliness, and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

(Signed)

Wm. Warren,
Albert Durant,
John Berrio,

Committee.

Whereas, Local Union No. 267, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been called upon to pay its last tribute of respect to the memory of one of its oldest members, Brother Michael J. Riley, who was taken from us by death in the prime of his manhood after a brief illness, and

Whereas, Brother Riley was an industrious, quiet and home-loving man, respected and esteemed by his fellow workmen for his whole-souled, genial ways and his readiness to lend a helping hand wherever he could, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss suffered by our organization, we do in behalf of Local Union No. 267, I. B. E. W., extend to his bereaved wife and family our profound sympathy in this sad hour, trusting that their grief may be lessened by reliance upon an Almighty arm, and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy of them presented to his bereaved wife and family and a copy forwarded to our official journal for publication, also that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days in memory of our deceased brother.

(Signed)

A. V. Gould,
H. De Groat,
H. Anderson,
R. W. Hughes,
E. J. Fane,
Committee.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1912.



A Friend In Need Is a Friend Indeed

Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Published Monthly.

F. J. McNulty, Supervising Editor
CHAS. P. FORD, Editor.
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

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7956 Constance Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth District - Frank Swor
517 Hemphill St., Ft. Worth, Tex.
Seventh District - H. M. Scott
573 N. St. Louis St., Los Angeles, Cal.



NOTICE.

Local No. 141, Wheeling, desires to inform the Brotherhood that owing to the unsettled conditions in their city they will not accept traveling cards for the period specified in Section 8, Article 14.

NOTICE.

If you have subscribed for The Worker and do not receive it, notify the editor immediately.

NOTICE.

Should you change your address, do not fail to notify the editor, so that the trans-

fer can be made on our subscription book, which will assure your receiving The Worker at your new address.

NOTICE.

If your subscription has expired renew promptly.

NOTICE.

Local No. 103, Boston, Mass., desires to inform the members of the Brotherhood that on account of the difficulty they are having in their jurisdiction, that no traveling cards will be accepted by them for a period of 90 days as is allowed by Article 14, Section 8, of the constitution.

NOTICE.

Local No. 60, of San Antonio, is in difficulty. All members are requested to stay away until further notice.

NOTICE.

Local No. 716, of Houston, Texas, desires to inform the Brotherhood that they have a strike on and will not accept traveling cards for a period of 90 days.

THE UNION MAN AND THE MEMBER OF A UNION.

The member of a union is the man that pays his dues only when he is forced to. Usually comes to meetings only when he has an axe to be ground. He is the man that will always say that the union has never given him anything, as he would get good wages if there never was a union in existence. And he cannot see what the officers are doing with all the money. The above described member is rarely found in an open shop. Why? Because such a man does not remain a member unless he is forced to and in an open shop he permits his dues to lapse and is soon expelled.

The union man is a very different person. He attends his meetings regularly, takes part in the debate that is in the interest of the union, never permits himself to be suspended, always ready to extend a friendly hand or act to any brother that may be in distress. You can find him in an open shop. You can find him in a union shop because he is a union man at heart. And today the great labor movement is carried on by the union men and not by the so-called members of a union.

The union man criticises when criticism is justified and fights for what he thinks right. The so-called member of a union kicks at all things, but never fights for anything.—Shoe Workers.



EDITORIAL



F. J. McNULTY

THE LATEST COURT VICTORY. Again an impartial tribunal after careful investigation of the facts has decided that our Brotherhood is the one and the only bona fide International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This tribunal is the Court of Appeals, sitting in Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, to which the Seceders appealed from the decision rendered by Judge Phillips of the Court of Common Pleas, of that County last March. The Court consists of Judges Marvin, Winch and Meals, all of whom are held in the highest esteem by the citizens of Ohio, for their ability, efficiency, honesty and fairness.

The Seceders retained Judge Henry to assist their Attorneys, Messrs. Weed and Clark, in presenting their case to the Court of Appeals. Judge Henry stands very high in the profession of Law and was a Judge of this Court up until last year when he resigned to go into the practice of law; in fact he was a colleague of Judges Marvin and Winch, who are the majority of the Court that heard the Appeal and concurred in this Decision.

When Judge Henry made his appearance to present the Seceders Appeal to the Court, we were not surprised, as we had been informed that the leaders of the Secessionists had boasted that they were going to show us a trick that would open our eyes when their appeal was heard. If the Seceders think it was a clever trick to retain Judge Henry to plead their case for them before two of his former colleagues, (Judges Marvin and Winch) in the hopes that their personal friendship for him would influence them to cast aside the cold plain facts in the case, and decide the Appeal in their favor, they are the only ones of that opinion.

We confess that our opinion of Courts of Law differ radically with that of the Leaders of the Secessionists, and we are mighty proud of the fact that it does. We believe in the honesty and integrity of the Courts, while the disrupters believe they are dishonest, and can be influenced by political and other powers in the discharge of their duties. "Evil be to him, who evil thinks," is a saying old and true. If they were honest themselves, they would not be so quick in branding others as dishonest.

When it was learned that Judge Phillips was to hear the case in the Common Pleas Court the Seceders were first to raise their voices in praise of his honesty and ability as a Judge. They lauded him all over the country, calling attention to his great record in only having a few decisions reversed on him by the higher Courts in some twenty years of service as a Judge. They made the boast at meetings of their locals that when Judge Phillips decided the case, it meant it was decided finally, as his decision would stand the tests of the higher Courts. But low and behold, just as soon as Judge Phillips did decide the case adverse to them, he was immediately placed on their unfair list, and referred to as everything but a gentleman. We have too much respect for the Courts of our Country to repeat the statements they used in condemning him.

Could their motive have been in attacking Judge Phillips so bitterly, to warn the higher Courts as to what was in store for them if they should dare

to decide against them, or was it for the purpose of drawing the wool over the eyes of their followers, so as to have them dig down in their jeans and contribute the wherewith to pay the necessary costs of appealing to the higher Courts, thereby prolonging the number of their pay days. We hazard the opinion they will appeal the case to the Supreme Court, of Ohio, if they can get their followers to contribute sufficient money to enable them to do so.

They know they are wrong, they know in their hearts no impartial tribunal that hears the facts would decide in their favor. Despite this knowledge they continue to misrepresent the facts to those who are paying the freight. Let them appeal if their followers stand for it. We can defeat them in the Supreme Court just the same as we did in the Court of Common Pleas and the Court of Appeals. If they think for a moment by appealing to the Supreme Court they are going to force us to compromise with them, so that they can saddle the thousands of dollars they owe on the shoulders of our Brotherhood, they are mistaken, for such a thing never will occur nor can it happen, no matter who should favor it.

The fight is one that is being waged by our Brotherhood for its future protection and success, the principle involved is too great and too important to sacrifice. We have fought the Seceders for four and a half years successfully in defense of that principle, and we will fight on and on if it takes twice four and one-half years more to maintain it. The American Federation of Labor after many hearings of all the facts, found we were right. Judge Phillips, after a trial lasting six weeks found we were right. The Court of Appeals, consisting of three Judges, after reviewing the case found we were right. Our Officers know we are right, our membership know we are right, so we have nothing to fear. If we are compelled to fight further, we will do so with greater vim and confidence than ever before, knowing that although it may take more time, right is bound to win in the end.

STAND ON YOUR OWN RECORD.

We have entered into the New Year and from all indication it is going to be one of the most prosperous years in the history of our country. We should all try and do our duty, first to ourselves and those dependent on us, and secondly do our duty to our organization.

It is necessary to do our duty to our Brotherhood for it is through it we can fulfill our duty to those dependent upon us.

In prosperous times we are prone to be negligent to our union on account of the demand for our services believing we can do just as well without organized protection as we can with it, forgetting the near past when we were unorganized and at the mercy of selfish employers, who knowing they could dictate to us as individuals, took advantage of the opportunity and held our wages to the lowest possible cent and compelled us to work long hours under poor conditions. Of course there are some among us who fared better in regards to wages, as did the vast majority, but they were exceptions.

Now and then we hear members boasting of how they were a union in themselves long before the Brotherhood ever had a local in their respective cities, and how they always stood steadfast for a high rate of wages, and refused to work unless they received it. They will even go further and tell us the union never helped them in anyway, they just joined it because their unionism was innate their father was a union man before them,

and if you will listen to them, they will tell you the trade union history of their family which usually began in 1492.

What our forefathers did for the advancement of the cause of organized labor is past history and they cannot be complimented too highly for the sacrifices they made, but we cannot look to them to guide us at the present time or in the future. It is up to us to make the necessary sacrifices to keep our Brotherhood in the advance guard of the organized labor movement of our country. Let us all stand on our own record as union men and not endeavor to stand on the record of our dear old daddy or grand-daddy.

During the past year we have made many mistakes and we suffered by them more or less—we should be guided during the present year by those mistakes and see to it that the same mistakes do not occur this year.

We should all do our level best to make our organization bigger, greater and more powerful than ever before.

We should never lose sight of the fact that our employers have rights that should and must be respected, just as we have rights that should and must be respected—both of us must work in harmony for the future welfare of our trade.

Do not condemn all employers as antagonistic to us on account of one or two or a dozen bad ones; remember the employers are like ourselves, just human beings, their organization consists of good and bad, the same as ours, and in about the same ratio.

When misunderstandings arise between us, let us sit down and settle them without either side having to resort to outsiders to settle them for us. We should be big and broad enough to do it but the trouble is we are not honest with each other, each watches the other like a hawk watches a chicken hoping that the other will make some blunder that they can take advantage of.

During the year many opportunities will arise whereby you can do something toward the end that our employers and we will get closer together and work together so that strikes and lockouts will be unnecessary in settling questions that may arise between us.

During the year we will have many opportunities to demonstrate that we are trade unionists in spirit as well as in name. Let us take advantage of those opportunities—we will have no need of calling any one's attention to the good we do for the cause we represent—others will see everything good we do just as they will see our bad acts, and by our deeds we will be judged by our fellowmen. We cannot ask for, nor seek a squarer deal than that. So let us all stand on our trade union records and not on the records of our forefathers, and at least try to do as much for the uplift of the men and women of Labor, as we claim our forefathers did.

If we are of the opinion that the labor movement is ungrateful because it has not erected a monument in commemoration of all the great things we have done for its advancement, let us remember, that the monuments erected in honor of the great men of our country, were not even thought of until they were called from this earth to the Great Beyond.

If your Local Union is not affiliated with the Central Labor Union or the Building Trades Council of your city, you should see to it immediately, that application is made. Remember when you are in trouble you will need their assistance.

It is about time our local Unions would wake up to the necessity of State and Local legislation for the protection of our trade. Other organizations have been successful in this respect, what is to prevent us.

Local Union No. 38 of Cleveland, Ohio, is enjoying the most prosperous times of its existence. At its last meeting the members of Local Union No. 115, Fixture Men, transferred their membership to No. 38 owing to their inability to keep a business agent in the field. Local No. 38 will assign a business agent to look after the interests of the fixture men, and within a short time it is expected to have all eligible fixture men in the fold when an effort will be made to get better conditions for them through an agreement with the fixture employers of Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

It will please the old members of Locals Nos. 5 and 41 who are in various parts of the country to know that they are in better condition now than they have been in years. Good management and conservatism did the work. Both locals have union shop conditions.

The decision of the Court of Appeals of Ohio, against the seceders who appealed from Judge Phillip's decision which was also against them, should demonstrate to the most skeptical, that right is bound to win no matter how long it takes.

The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine.

We cannot make our worker a success without your aid.

It is your duty first to send in your subscription, and second insist on your press secretary sending a monthly letter for publication.

Only ninety-five Local Unions affiliated with our Brotherhood since Judge Phillips rendered his decision last March.

"To Hades with the American Federation of Labor," says Mr. J. J. Reid. "Under my leadership we can lick Gompers, Mitchell and the whole Labor Movement alone;" Officer, he's in again.

To Whom It May Concern:

Is your Press Secretary still alive? We remember he was elected, but we never heard from him.

Owing to sickness, Brother Dolan was unable to attend the meeting of the I. E. B.

Important personal affairs prevented Brother Frank Swor attending the meeting of the I. E. B.

LOCAL Union Official
Receipts up to and in-
cluding the 10th of the
current month ■ ■ ■

Local Union official receipts received
 from December 11 to January 10, in-
 clusive:

E. U.	From	To		
1	229296	229478	186	202533
5	38311	38433	186	202569
9	44656	44840	190	79069
12	217668	217694	208	204097
13	272300	272317	212	193346
20	97968	97996	233	19642
22	148759	148801	233	19645
23	124278	.....	233	19647
23	124286	124295	235	146278
34	135998	136028	236	237784
38	197216	197250	247	240947
38	248251	248291	249	230251
41	239583	239576	252	110285
49	75140	75214	254	102840
52	249040	249198	257	99761
56	189031	189056	259	50483
61	18931	18120	261	225150
64	186127	186172	262	117911
66	181523	181532	267	200619
72	157560	157586	270	22951
85	127092	.....	271	237001
85	127181	127350	277	23237
86	168971	169060	292	210279
86	211681	211741	305	254341
88	245468	245593	306	52616
890	89392	89441	328	51566
892	175137	175187	340	238632
893	86551	86760	349	94428
894	148429	148500	361	26690
894	274501	274581	369	164918
894 Sub	169831	.....	375	255001
894 Sub	77945	.....	377	121124
894 Sub	77756	.....	377 Sub	170251
894 Sub	77987	.....	381	211255
894 Sub	77990	.....	381	211261
894 Sub	235939	236142	384	160558
898	127577	127610	390	226533
898	144268	144367	390	226549
898	36282	36306	396	161901
898	209507	209515	402	29859
898	156001	156010	403	280501
898	156028	156044	404	255792
898	184166	184284	419	241542
898	223558	223579	425	147041
898	208553	208565	427	24158
898	20231	20250	430	32096
898	273001	273022	442	240111
898	31886	31913	444	40621
898	214553	214665	454	249751
898	177112	177143	466	51950
898	93494	93521	470	163656
898	205012	205079	471	231751
898	93889	93959	474	224505
898	222539	222546	481	115431
			481	269251
			494	50202
			494	270751
			501	201303
			503	55090
			506	34672
			527	35370
			528	130929
			534	10641
			536	120534
			536	120543
			536	120557
			538	251324
			541	98486
				202542
				202577
				79087
				204240
				193437
			
				19645
				19668
				146287
				237824
				241211
				230282
				110296
				102891
				99777
				50511
				225255
				117918
				200808
				22990
				237100
				23239
				210410
				254365
			
				51580
				238660
				94434
				26604
				164985
				255008
				121145
				170270
			
				211470
				160567
			
				226574
				161946
				29871
				280526
				255872
				241621
				147053
				24196
				32100
				240280
				40639
				249797
				51952
				163664
				231753
				224550
				115500
				269344
				50250
				270775
				201410
				55126
				34677
				35382
				130960
				11048
			
			
				120597
				251352
				98500

562	171762	171767
565	153688	153750
565	258001	258125
581	46676	46700
588 Sub	227291	227293
588 Sub	227295	227318
591	31319	31325
592	234027	234036
617	118602	118611
620	60095	60100
625	41332	41342
639	141796	141811
643	42192	42195
643 Sub	168025	168044
644	213341	213486
648	43380	43388
664	195069	195100
666	256510	256547
675	83341	83360
679	81172	81182
680	257253	257266
682	69938	69946
695	22189	22197
696	129397	129437
697	131410	.....
697	131415	131429
699	117117	117123
702	106151	106169
703	105247	105260
708	106581	106590
710	100624	100637
718	166051	166095
714	236326	236397
716	174391	174511
718	79661	79673
722	150148	150169
723	233324	.....
723	233331	233365

MISSING RECEIPTS.

- L. U. No. 5—Nos. 38404, 06, 07, 11.
 L. U. No. 56—Nos. 189052, 53, 54, 55.
 L. U. No. 104 Sub—No. 236131.
 L. U. No. 108—No. 127605.
 L. U. No. 110—Nos. 144325, 28, 29, 33,
 35, 37, 40, 46, 49, 57, 62, 65.
 L. U. No. 121—Nos. 156029, 30.
 L. U. No. 212—Nos. 193365 to 193370.
 L. U. No. 261—Nos. 225234 to 225243.
 L. U. No. 340—No. 238654.
 L. U. No. 403—Nos. 280524, 25.
 L. U. No. 536—Nos. 120592 to 120595.
 L. U. No. 679—No. 81174.
 L. U. No. 682—Nos. 69943, 44, 45.
 L. U. No. 699—No. 106589.
 L. U. No. 710—Nos. 100628, 29, 30.
 L. U. No. 723—No. 233330.

NOTE.

All members are requested to examine this statement.

THE INDEPENDENT WORKMAN.

By Unionism He Secures the Liberty and the Power to Control the Conditions of His Employment.

The workingman who says he will not join a labor union because he wants to be independent and do as he pleases, has not learned to think very deeply on things that affect him economically. He simply chooses the voice of the selfish employer. Independence is a precious term to the true American. But he does not always understand what it means.

A man is truly independent when he stands for that which is best for himself, his family and his country.

The man who asserts his independence in getting drunk and making a beast of himself, a menace to his family and a nuisance to society, is not a high-class of independent citizen.

The workingman who asserts his independence in working for any wages his employer may elect and submitting to the conditions he may impose, cannot claim the enjoyment of a superior quality of independence. Is it possible for the workingman to do as he pleases? How far can he go in that direction?

Let him start out tomorrow morning with the idea that he is going to do as he pleases and attempt to put it into effect. Let him please to get a raise of wages and a shortening of hours. If he is getting \$3 a day, let him please get \$4. Will he get what he pleases?

Is the workingman surrendering his independence by joining a union? No. He is insuring his independence, for "in union there is strength." As a union member he has a voice and vote in everything that affects his job. Does the employer accord him a voice and vote in the adjustment of relationship between them. He has nothing to say. He must simply submit. He must do as the employer pleases.

What would be the degree of independence enjoyed by the American workers if the unions were not in existence? How many instances is it possible to find wherein employers improved conditions of labor without the intervention of union influences? Why do employers oppose unions? Because they make employes more independent, more manly, more American.

Be not deceived, workingman. When you are advised to adhere to the kind of independence advocated by selfish employers, be assured that the curtailment of your independence is contemplated.—Ex.

LOUD SPEAKING TELEPHONES AT BOSTON ELECTRIC SHOW.

Newly-Perfected Instruments Were Displayed and Proved a Novelty.

One of the features of the Boston Electric Show, which opened on September 28, was an exhibit of Western Electric loud speaking telephones.

For some time past that company's engineering department has been at work on the development of these instruments, combining the articulating qualities of a telephone receiver and the sound intensifying qualities of a megaphone. A short time ago the instrument was perfected, and 90 were ac-



Loud Speaking Telephone.

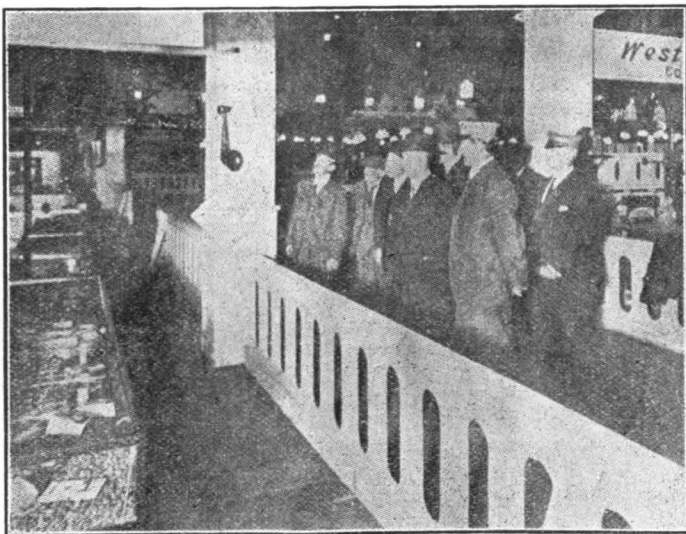
cordingly installed in various parts of Mechanics' hall, where the show was held.

The loud speaking telephones were divided into groups of ten, making nine separate circuits, which were originated in a sound-proof, glass-enclosed booth in the basement of Grand hall. In this booth the special transmitters were located, as well as an ordinary telephone set connected to the lines of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The installation of the telephones was made to demonstrate their use as announcers—to announce interesting events about to take place, to page visitors to the show, and to furnish music from a phonograph in the transmitting booth. An equally important use to which they were put was to announce the inning-by-inning scores of the world's series baseball games, a feat made possible by the co-operation of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and one of the leading Boston daily papers.

It was a curious sight to see a group of people gathered around one of the telephones, either at the Western Electric exhibit in the main hall, or in various parts of the building, listening open-mouthed to the voices or music coming out of the horns, seemingly from nowhere. That the telephones produced practical results is evidenced by the fact that a child, which had been separated from its parents in the throng, was found through their agency; and it was no unusual thing for exhibition officials to be summoned to their offices or to meetings by means of these instruments.

The efficacy of the telephones in producing music transmitted from the phonograph in the basement may be ad-



Group of People Listening to Loud-Speaking Phone at Boston Electric Show.

duced from the fact that Creatore, the famous Italian bandmaster, protested that they interfered with the music rendered by his band. Accordingly arrangements had to be made to use the telephones for furnishing musical selections only during the band pauses.

Demonstrations of the Western Electric-Sturtevant vacuum cleaners proved

one of the magnets of the show. The stationary type was shown in operation, as were the three types of portable machines now on the market, known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3 cleaners.

Interphones, telephones in general, electric heating devices and miscellaneous electrical supplies were also exhibited at the Western Electric booth.

POEMS WORTH READING

TODAY'S MAN.

By Berton Braley.

When the sages say, "It can't be done
at all,

It will only prove a failure and a mess,"
Comes a fellow with a quiet sort of gall,
Just remarking, "We can put it through,
I guess!"

There's an old and battered briar in his
face,

And his eyes are calmly humorous and
clear,
For there seems to be an easy sort of
grace

And power in the Civil Engineer!

He will tunnel through the quicksand
and the muck,

He will bridge whatever gulf you want
to span,

He has Vision, he has Energy and
Pluck—

If you want a WORKING Dreamer,
he's your Man;

In the Jungle, fighting fever and the
damp,

In the Desert where the torrid sun's
aglare,

In the bleak and frozen North he pitches
camp,

If you show him where the job is—he'll
be there!

He has turned the wildest fiction into
truth,

He has made the maddest fancies into
steel,

He is Valor, he is Daring, he is Youth
Crushing Doubt and all Disaster under
heel!

He's Efficiency—that always finds a way!

He is Faith, which conquers Unbelief
and Fear.

If you're seeking for the Spirit of Today,
You will find it in the Civil Engineer!

MURDERED!

By Maude Le Page.

Do you belong to the working class,
The throbbing mass?
Then lay your calloused hand in mine;
I'm kin of thine.

Each morn before the light of day,
A voice within cries, "Slave, obey!
Arise, arise!
Open wide your eyes;

For know you, in Fool's Paradise,
There is no time for play."

Were you enrolled at age of eight,
By cruel fate?

Then count your childhood years with
mine;

I'm kin of thine.

Each day we sob, "How long? how long?"
Oh, is it right? Or is it wrong?

With heart of lead

The path we tread,

Each crying out for daily bread.

We have no voice for song.

Ah, have you reckoned those you see
Are gay and free?

That lovely dream was also mine!
I'm kin of thine.

We press along life's thoroughfare
Concealing well the cross we bear,

We hear a sigh,

We wonder why

A tear should dim such lovely eye,
And wash away a prayer.

Friend, has your sinew turned to bone,
Your heart to stone?

Then press your tired cheek to mine;
I'm kin of thine.

Lay figures all—of crumbling chalk,
Now hark! Of coming joys they talk.

Too late! Too late!

I've learned to hate

That ruling power men call Fate.

Too late! My ghost doth walk.



Reports of Officers .. and Organizers ..



To the Local Unions of the I. B. E. W.

Greeting: We are certainly proud to note the manner in which the Electrical Workers throughout the United States and Canada are repudiating secession and dualism, and again rallying around the standard of justice and right, being cognizant of the fact that the ultimate success of unionism is through the concentration and solidity of labor's forces, and not by the tearing down of the movement.

I have heard several of the Reid organizers talk, and I have yet to hear any thing but their one argument, viz., the repudiation of the American labor movement, as represented by the A. F. of L. In one breath they denounce the A. F. of L., and in the other they recognize it by asking affiliation with the different central bodies. They can gain nothing by trying to play two ends to the middle, as there is only one way to enter this controversy, be square and honest with yourselves and decide properly and consistently. If you desire to recognize J. J. Reid as your Grand Officer, then say, We recognize Reid, and in doing so we want nothing to do with the A. F. of L. or any of its subordinate bodies, thereby withdrawing your delegates and being honest with yourselves, and the labor movement of this country. And on the other hand, if you believe in the principle of unity of action, each craftsman in his union, unions affiliated with their internationals, and internationals united, then you can only be consistent and honest with yourselves and organized labor by abiding by the laws of the A. F. of L. and affiliate with the Electrical Workers' organization officered by F. J. McNulty, Chas. P. Ford and Wm. Hogan. The controversy that we are engaged in is one of principle, and not of individuality, for when the officers of our brotherhood will have passed into the Great Beyond, the principle for which we are fighting will live on and on, and never cease to be a virtue. There may be times when for a short time you may stay principle—such has been done by secession in our brotherhood—but as sure as the sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening, will principle and justice prevail.

We certainly have all that the concentrated efforts and strength of organized Electrical Workers can do to battle

for our rights against the onslaught of the Erectors' Association and United Capital, without this unprincipled secession move in the ranks of the Electrical Workers, and the sooner the Electrical Workers realize their proper position and return to the Recognized Organization, thereby being in a position of showing a solid front, then, and not until then, can we expect to win any very decisive battles for the right that we all so dearly cherish. As long as you continue on in your present state, just that long are you playing into the hands of the other fellow, and that is fully demonstrated in different parts of the country by not being in a position to put up a united front in time of trouble.

Our Local No. 332, of San Jose, is now in full recognition, having been seated in the Building Trades Council of Santa Clara county, and with the caliber of men in this Local it can not help but become one of the best Locals on the coast. With the loyal assistance of the State B. T. C., it will only be a short time before No. 302, of Vallejo will be sailing smoothly.

I spent considerable time in Seattle in behalf of our Brotherhood, and much good has been accomplished there, considering all the opposition with which we met. Our Local Union No. 13 is a good healthy Local and we are adding members daily.

It was the extreme pleasure of the writer and his family to be present at the Xmas social given by No. 595, and I cannot too highly commend Local No. 595 upon the thorough and efficient manner in which this grand affair was given. The members of Local No. 595 presented to their ever popular Business Agent, Bob Gale, a magnificent watch fob with the Brotherhood emblem set in diamonds. The token of esteem was received by Bob with his usual manner of sincerity, and I assure you that Bob would rather part with his right leg than part with his emblem of affection.

Wishing all our members a prosperous New Year, I remain,

Respectfully and fraternally,

L. C. Grasser, I. V. P.



Correspondence



BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:—The New England District Council of Electrical Workers composed of various crafts doing work for contractors, corporations, and municipalities, whose members are a positive representation of the best brains in the mechanical and electrical field, has at this time 14 locals within a radius of 90 miles paying per capita and sending its delegates to every meeting.

Why is it brothers that out of the six New England states only two are represented at our meetings? New Hampshire and Massachusetts while two of the most active states in the industrial group, namely—Rhode Island and Connecticut remain away when we need them to help us in our council. We also want to hear from Maine and Vermont where lots of work is continuously going ahead and will continue to, ever and ever increasing. It's in Maine and Vermont where the big construction company operates. Where rivers are diverted and their streams shot off in new directions making a source of supply capable of distributing power into the homes, farms and mills of community and forest. Where is the lineman and insideman of those two states. Why don't they appear and show the rest of us that they are willing to take hold? Come on. Wake up!

Our council has a department in working that applies in every way to the telephone industry. Composed of men and women workers amounting to 3,000 in number, namely—telephone operators, inside men, cable splicers and linemen. This group of workers is getting along splendidly with the cementing together of their ranks. Adding new members at every meeting.

The New England Telephone Company, an artery of the Bell System controls every thing in this particular utility in New England. The men and women workers employed to operate and maintain the company's interest are members of the I. B. E. W. In the future to be known as the department of telephony, I. B. E. W. A noticeable success in this district was the telephone operators ball one of the best social affairs ever held in Boston, which since its inception has commanded the respect of the community.

The Navy Yard Local at Charlestown, Mass., through its efforts in collecting

data relating to the wages paid electrical workers in various industries has been successful in getting the pay of every electrical worker organized or otherwise raised so as to correspond with the prevailing wage of the community.

The Shopmen's Local is doing well for a small newly organized body. They have four large shops in perfect running order and are gaining ground rapidly, having been successful in establishing the eight-hour day on January 1, 1913.

This open letter in The Worker is to inform the brothers and locals of New England of the necessity of activity on their part. Of the desire of the district councils to have the members cooperate with the council. Of more real, active, expansive, go-ahead effort on the part of all, so that eventually all the gaps now in our ranks will be closed up and solidarity will not only be the slogan but the actual result.

Just a word in passing on the revenue of the council:

Section 1. The revenue of the council shall be derived from a per capita tax of two cents on every member in good standing in each local union monthly.

Section 3. Transportation of one delegate from each local union shall be paid by the council, and each local union shall be charged per capita for same.

In ending my only hope will be that you give this letter as much space as possible, so to make its intention impressive.

Best wishes, Fraternally,
John T. Fennell

MEMPHIS, TENN.

To The Electrical Worker:

Just a few lines to let you know that Memphis is still on the map, and doing a fair business. We have had a good fall and look for a good winter. Only two men out of employment at the present writing and that speaks well for Memphis at this time of the year.

Our newly elected officers are as follows: G. L. Rogers, President; M. G. Hawkins, Vice President; G. E. S. Lowery, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; F. S. Leighton, Recording Secretary, and C. D. Pierce, Business Agent.

Our meeting night is now on Friday night at Italian Hall where all mail should be addressed. We also adopted a new set of by-laws which goes into effect

on January 1, 1913, and any brother who desires to come to Memphis to work better bring his traveling card with him for if he doesn't he will be charged 50 cents per day for permit.

We are still taking in new members and from all indications we will continue to get them for a while, our new fair list has 14 contractors on it and we have signed up two since the list was issued. We have a building trades council here now and we expect to begin to get results from that about July 1, 1913. We are issuing B. T. C. cards here now, but don't think we will enforce them on the jobs until about July 1, 1913. Although the electricians working in shops on the fair list are required to have his quarterly B. T. C. card not later than January 15, 1913, or be pulled off the job.

There has been a little Reid-Murphy Breese blowing around town, but it has all disappeared now as he didn't have any success, as he expected. He is hoping that sometime in the near future we will be able to see only one Grand Big Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and let every union man work to that end, and will assure you that I will do my share of the work.

C. D. Pierce,
Press Secretary.

L. U. No. 716, HOUSTON, TEX.

In the November Worker published by the Reid and Murphy faction, I notice a small paragraph which runs as follows: "Dallas, Texas, No. 69 has had the most prosperous season in their history, notwithstanding the trials and troubles inflicted by a few deserters headed by a former temporary district organizer—who now takes some enjoyment in declaring that instead of hustling for the D. C. while he was on the road, he spent his time playing poker. New Year's will be a good time to resolve to retire the fellows who enjoy the pastime of fingering the cards, instead of rendering service. An erstwhile companion of this former organizer will take notice of this suggestion."

I would like to make a few remarks upon this little article and would be pleased to have you publish it in the next number of the Brotherhood's official organ; and not forgetting to conclude by giving the writer's name.

To begin with, I want to say I regret that the writer of the article has not affixed his name to what he wrote. There is no necessity for resorting to nursery tactics and what one has to say if it be true, and in passing I would make bold to say, it be not true, it were better not said, would impress a reader much more favorably if signed by the writer.

It requires no particular courage, no particular strength of character, for a man to smile and be cheerful when everything is going along smoothly and no cloud mars the sunshine on the horizon of his future. On the other hand it is by trials and hardships; by defeats and disappointments, that the real man no matter what his caliber, is developed. If he is a manly man, one that commands the respect of the worthy fellows that knew him, one that is capable of comprehending and handling large things, he is broadened and strengthened and his character rounded out and made even more capable; while the man who is small in his nature, who is incapable of getting a grip on things of any magnitude and who is in his innermost heart, selfish and cowardly, becomes even more selfish, more cowardly and the breadth of his mind contracts and we hear him whining and can but feel disgusted.

Man born of woman has a hereditary right to change his mind, especially when he makes that change, as the result of logical reasoning; and this temporary organizer referred to I take be Bro. F. E. Cross who is organizing for the Brotherhood at the present writing and doing efficient work for the cause. I have known Brother Cross for some years and can say without fear of contradiction that he has never stalled on any work with which he has been entrusted by any labor organization. He was hampered by Guy White, as assistant D. organizer, and prevented from accomplishing the purposes for which he was sent out and paid; and in my humble opinion for no other reason than he would have succeeded where White had failed. How much more manly would it be to openly accuse Brother Cross of having spent his time as an organizer in playing cards and living easy and not attending to his duties, than to resort to this method of hiding behind a paragraph in the journal of a fragmentary portion who saw fit to try to disrupt the Brotherhood. How much better to accept the inevitable with a smile, to take defeat gracefully and try, no matter how difficult it may be, to be a man; instead of becoming peevish and whining.

It is the history of the world that all truly great men, have incurred the enmity of the plebeian multitudes at the time they advanced the very ideas or theories or beliefs which afterward made them famous and caused their names to be written into history; and as history but repeats itself, I am forced to believe that the man that wrote the article will sink into oblivion as have many of his kind before him and that the small, miserable, mean and contemptible things he has said, the insinuations he has

made and even the memory of him will have been forgotten while yet there lives the name of the man he has attempted in his feeble way to defame in the hearts of the union men of our Brotherhood.

Fraternally,

K. J. Whaley,
Business Agent Local No. 716,
Houston, Texas.

DANVILLE, ILL.

Editor:—Just a few lines to let you know that No. 538 is still doing the good work that we started when we came back to the fold. We have four new candidates for the obligation, but still have one contractor that is inclined to be unfair to organized labor, but I guess we will have to proceed to put him where he belongs with the central body here. He will have to give us some definite answer between now and January 3, 1913, or we will advertise him as unfair to all organized labor here in the city of Danville, Ill., and vicinity.

We still will continue our good work and get all men that are eligible in our jurisdiction and we welcome them to our organization.

We had election of officers at our last meeting, resulting as follows:

Guy N. Kittle, President; Arnold Schroeder, Vice President; Chas. Saxton, Treasurer; Wilbur R. Current, Financial Secretary; J. A. Forgna, Recording Secretary; Henry Huckstadt, First Inspector; Byron North, Second Inspector; Harry A. Wright; Delegate to C. L. U.; Harry A. Wright, Business Agent; Byron North, J. D. King, H. A. Wright, trustees; John Webster, Foreman.

Brother E. M. Rusk of Local No. 134, Chicago, gave Local No. 538 a smoker and was acquitted with the thanks of No. 538.

J. D. King,
Press Secretary, L. U. No. 538,
195 N. Collett St.

L. U. No. 405, ROANOKE, VA.

I would like to state that Local No. 425, I. B. E. W. of Roanoke, Va., is still on the map and getting along nicely. We have 27 members in good standing working about town outside of the railroad shops, but for these boys in the shops we will credit them with getting right as they are forming their own local. They already have a charter No. 403 and it will not be long until their local will amount to about 25 or 30 members as they already have about 15 members. This looks good for Roanoke and all the boys are kept busy at work both inside men and outside men.

We had a fine meeting December 11, 1912, as we elected officers for the coming year of 1913. The following officers were elected:

President, W. H. Wayland; Vice President, J. D. Carper; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, E. C. Wolfenden; Recording Secretary and Press Representative, C. P. Haber; First Inspector, Bob Sandersoy; Second Inspector, R. Amos; Foreman, T. L. Ferguson.

The boys here are pretty well woke up since the new local is here and we expect to swell our membership before very long and those not carrying cards when coming here better stay away from Roanoke Railway & Electric Company and Wolfenden Electric Company as these places are almost solid union shops.

Yours truly,

Chas. P. Haber,
Recording Sec'y and Press Rep.

L. U. No. 69, DALLAS, TEX.

Editor:—At our last regular meeting, the following list of officers were elected which you will please publish in The Worker:

W. P. Anderson, President; J. R. Pounder, Vice President; L. L. Haggard, Recording Secretary; Chas. Fosgard, Financial Secretary; A. A. Johnson, Foreman; J. H. Rhodes, First Inspector; W. B. Wainscotte, Second Inspector; L. B. Irwin, Treasurer.

With best wishes to you all, we are
Fraternally yours,

L. L. Haggard,
Recording Secretary, Local No. 69.

L. U. No. 1, I. B. E. W.

To The Electrical Worker:

Through the Press Secretary, extend fraternal greetings to all affiliated brethren, and wish them a prosperous and Happy New Year.

Times in St. Louis are rather better so far this winter for all trades than they have been for several years.

Local Union No. 1 has not found itself pushed very hard to furnish men for all work. The Building Trades' Council is working in hand with the Electrical Workers. The Central Trades and Labor Union is treating us very nicely, so our troubles are not multiplying. A few disputes adds zest to the delegates and they manage to get pretty nearly all that is coming to No. 1 of the Electrical Workers. The bum politician is a menace to our cause.

The eloquence of some people is wonderful. The average man can talk when he is absolutely sure of his subject, but the born stormer talks to hear himself, and even he has some followers. Some of our labor speakers are not particular as to the truthfulness of their statements, just so it created a stir among his hearers. Our movement is overloaded with orators. It is they who cause so much turmoil at the meetings.

All they are looking for is notoriety. Be honest in your statements and you will acquire notoriety, but you will be despised by the would-be leader, and why? Because you have the respect and confidence of your fellow worker, and he the falsifier looks it by his desire to impugn the character of a worthy man, for his personal greed of notoriety. Some men are more eloquent in their silence. Others become embarrassed and fail to convey their meaning, on that account. The man that has never told you a lie, has your confidence, or should have and when others tell you the story differently, your doubts are aroused. You at once look for proof in the matter and when you find your first information is correct, you then dispise the false friend, and your confidence, in the truthful man is enhanced.

We are in most part journeymen, and overtime is taken up to a great extent perfecting ourselves in our trades.

Those who spread discord in our ranks are either paid to do so, or are vain glorious fools, who desire especial notice. Look among your ranks, and you will find the poorest mechanics are always the ones to disturb. A good day's work for a good day's pay should be our motto, and success will crown your effort. The greater number of employers much prefer qualified men, and will pay for them, but there is a limit to all forbearance. The employer, like yourself, is looking for just recompence for his labors and risks in business. If you will accept office, within the gift of your local union, don't allow yourself to be run away with the idea that you are the employer, or have been placed as dictator. You are only employed by your brothers, and should look upon it as an hour, and do your duty conscientiously. The lax of energy in performing the duties of what ever office conferred on you, is the cause of most of the lack of progress, in our mutual cause. In all cases where an officer has performed the requirements of his assignments said officer has been lauded by the majority. Don't think for a moment, that you won't have any one to find fault. It is human nature to be dissatisfied. Do your duty as you see it, and if wrong, you have still a clear conscience, and that is half the reparation. When you hear any one maligning your officers, it is your duty to investigate, and if you find no cause for same protect him to your fullest. Don't condemn any man, unless you have proof. Then look up your laws, and you will find a provision whereby you can proceed to correct his error, or prove him inefficient and remove him from office. Charity is one of the sweetest attributes known to man. The mere

giving of alms, don't cover the meaning of the word. Tax your mind, and you will find many places that charity will cost you nothing, and result in much good. Harsh words never make friends, nor is harmony engendered by discord.

As the year 1913 is yet new, brace yourself, "I mean every individual member of the Brotherhood," and when the last report is entered, see that it surpasses, the 1912 mark.

Looking over the directory of locals in The Worker, I see we are getting back our old brothers and some new ones. Keep up the good work.

The International officers have done noble work, and should be complimented by the rank and file.

Trials and tribulations are easily overcome if we assist each other in the proper spirit.

Hoping to see a united I. B. E. W., I am
Yours fraternally,
Baldy.

NEW YORK CITY.

Editor Greeting:

The boys of No. 419, I. B. of E. W., are still on deck, and wish all worthy members of I. B. E. W. peace and plenty for the year 1913.

Following are the worthy brothers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Brother John P. Willets, 264 York St., Jersey City, N. J.; Vice President, Brother Peter Gilchrist, 330 W. Eighteenth St., New York City; Treasurer, Brother H. F. Cook, 217 Willis Ave., Bronx, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Brother Joseph Keating, 234 Ninth Ave., New York City; Recording Secretary, Brother James Ryan, 500 West Thirty-second St., New York City; Trustee, Brother H. Brown, 59 Devoe St., Brooklyn; Trustee, Brother W. Kopp, 451 Lefferts Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.; Trustee, Brother S. Rosenthal, 1879 Crotona Ave., Bronx, N. Y.; Examining Board, Brothers C. Knight, 8 Clinton Place, Brooklyn; H. Stalljohann, 210 Norman St., Evergreen, L. I.; Wm. Cobb, 424 West Thirty-seventh St., New York City; Executing Board, Brothers Frank Crawford, 144 East Fifty-fourth St., New York City; D. D. Scanlon, 345 E. 17th St., J. Ferren, 61 Morton St., New York City; J. Sheridan, 157 Fifty-seventh St., Brooklyn; W. H. Gregory, 4 Decatur St., Brooklyn; Foreman, Brother J. Meagher, 158 Norman Ave., Brooklyn; Inspectors, Brothers G. Schnitzler, 766 Germain Place, Bronx; W. J. Kennedy, 321 East Eighty-fifth St., New York City; Business Agent, Brother Harry Schleuter, 275 Crescent St., Brooklyn.

Fraternally yours,
James Ryan, Rec. Secretary.

L. U. No. 49, CHICAGO, ILL.

After a long absence from correspondence in The Electrical Workers' Official Journal, I feel it my duty to address the brothers and inform them that the Arc Lamp Trimmers' Local Union No. 49 is still in existence. A progressive, aggressive and up-to-date bunch of good fellows. And as our International Vice President, Jas. P. Noonan, said in his address to the members at our last meeting, we are proud of such Locals as No. 49, who set a precedent to Arc Lamp Trimmers throughout the country.

As we are distinctively a Lamp Trimmers' Union, we endeavor to bring this particular craft down to a science, as the type of lamps in service to day in the various cities are very complicated. It requires considerable skill and knowledge in the trimming and repairing of same. Our union requires each Trimmer to act as inspector of his division and to promptly report to our Business Agent any defectiveness in steps, poles and all other equipments or any conditions which will make work lighter and less dangerous. These reports receive immediate attention from the city electrician and other employers, thus reducing the fatalities to the minimum. Our agreement with the city of Chicago for 1913-1914 has been granted, as presented, with the exception of a small concession in the number of lamps which the Advisory Board of our Local made, acting as arbitrators. This gives us the distinction of being the highest salaried arc lamp trimmers in the United States, and this achievement comes through organization. It always has been the aim of our Local to bring wages and working conditions to the highest standard. I cannot say too much in commendation of our officers, and in particular of our President, for the very efficient and diplomatic way in which negotiations were conducted by them, in bringing about a peaceful contract and agreement with our employers. I also desire to thank the many Secretaries of the various Locals in the Brotherhood to whom I have written for information regarding wages and conditions of the arc lamp trimmers in the respective localities, and I cannot finish before I extend in behalf of Local No. 49 the many thanks and gratitude of the officers and members for the promptness of International Vice-President Jas. Noonan in trying to reach us before our conference on the wage scale was held, and for the very convincing talk given to our members at our last meeting.

Before concluding, I wish to say that in the future the Secretary will try and find time to send in a short letter to the

best little book an electrical worker could subscribe for, "The Electrical Workers' Journal."

Yours fraternally,
Wm. Hickey, P. Secy.

L. U. No. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

As it is sometime since Local No. 136 has been heard from I am sending you a few lines setting forth the conditions in this city.

We have, what I would call, a closed town and we have the half holiday Saturday and work is off considerable from what it was thirty days back.

We keep a business agent in the field all the time and he is a No. 1 business agent, so when you come to Birmingham get in line before you get here or move on. We have pretty good prospects here for next year while things look like some one will have to fish a little this winter.

Wishing the I. B. great success and an early amalgamation of the factions into a closer union than ever before, I am,
Fraternally yours,

A. J. Taunton, F. S.

TRADE UNIONISM IN ENGLAND.

(Exclusive Correspondence of American Federationist.)

London, Oct. 29, 1912.

Signs of general widespread industrial unrest still prevail in the United Kingdom and it is clear that the stirring times of the last two years have by no means exhausted the vitality of our labor organizations. On the one hand we have had, during October, the meeting in enthusiastic annual convention of such important unions as those connected with mining and railway work. Then we have made distinctly further progress in that important feature of modern British trade unionism, the amalgamation of overlapping unions. Furthermore, demands for increased wages and shorter hours are being put forward in half a dozen important industrial divisions at the same time. Altogether the labor movement is vigorous and it is clear that the year 1912 is not going to close without having been signalized by another tremendous step forward on the part of our organized workers.

The Swansea convention of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was representative of the greatest single labor unit in the country. Mr. Robert Smillie* was elected president of the federation, which was a fitting tribute to the man who has given the best years of his life to building up the great coal miners' organization, of which he now becomes the official head. It also marks some change in

the policy and ideals of the federation. While the new president is no reckless iconoclast, he believes that the men he leads are justly entitled to a far greater improvement in their working conditions than anything yet widely mentioned. Smillie is an Ulster Scot born at Belfast, fifty-four years ago. At the age of 10 he was working as a half-timer in the mills of Belfast, and four years later he removed to Glasgow, where he found work in the shipyards. When he took to the collier's calling at the age of 16, wages averaged about \$2.50 a day for the best type of men, but in a few years' time they were down to 60 cents a day—a figure from which they were only raised by long years of agitation, in which Mr. Smillie played a prominent part. After the Scottish coal strike of 1894, which, owing to lack of organization, ended badly for the men, it was decided to reorganize the miners of Scotland, and Mr. Smillie was given his chance in connection with the Lanarkshire County Miners' Union of which he became organizer, and he was instrumental in enrolling some 30,000 men in the union. For about sixteen years Mr. Smillie worked as a miner, and on four separate occasions he had narrow escapes from death in the mine. This experience of the dangers that attend the calling of the collier was of great value to Mr. Smillie when he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Mines, and when it became necessary to prepare the case for the miners while the Coal Mines Regulation bill was passing through Parliament.

The discussions at the Swansea convention were very largely connected with the difficulties of the new Minimum Wage act which has been explained before in these columns. Amendment of the old Workmens' Compensation act was also demanded. The Scottish miners and those of Durham asked for the adoption of a working week of five days, and the members of the federation will ballot upon this. Finally the miners have drafted a bill asking for the nationalization of our coal mines. The coal mines are to be bought from their present owners by compulsory purchase at arranged prices. This will, of course, be a matter for legislation and it can not by any means be regarded as within the purview of immediate politics.

The annual convention of the powerful Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was held at Dublin, Ireland. The membership of this union now stands at 120,000, an increase of over 40,000 in twelve months as a result of the unrest of that period. The unions' expenditure in connection with the national railway

strike, the Irish railway strike, the transport workers' strike and the national coal strike, all of which have happened in the last eighteen months, has exceeded \$650,000. Here again the delegates asked for substantial amendment of the Workmen's Compensation act, and a resolution in favor of nationalization of railways was also carried. It was determined to start an agitation for an eight-hour day for railway men. A protest was made against the way the National Health Insurance act is being used by the capitalist insurance companies to the detriment of trade unionism. Finally an important resolution was passed in favor of the immediate amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society with the Railway Workers' Union and the Points-men and Signalmen's Society.

This is a very important amalgamation scheme, but perhaps the most important of such proposals is that in connection with the building trades. There are twenty unions in the building trades here of which ten have voted in favor of amalgamation. It appears that although this approval has been obtained the proportion of members voting is very small. For example, the great Carpenters and Joiners' Union with a membership of 77,000 records that only 29,000 voted on the amalgamation question. Out of 24,000 organized bricklayers only a few more than 5,000 voted.

A strike of over 4,000 men employed in the locomotive fitting shops of Lancashire is threatened. The men demand an advance of fifty cents per week and 5 per cent on piece-work rates. The employers offer half this demand on condition that the men sign an agreement for three years. The men's ballot has gone against this, the three years' agreement being specially disliked.

The paper mill workers propose to take action on the question of enforcing the demand for the "week-end stop" or a cessation of all work in British paper mills from Saturday noon until 6 a. m. on Monday.

The Railway Clerks' Association which now has over 2,000 members, is a striking example of successful trade unionism amongst that class of office workers who have been very difficult to organize. It is claimed that an average weekly salary of less than \$9.75 per week will not support the average railway clerk and his family. As the usual earnings are well below this, a movement for increased pay is to be inaugurated.

The Hamburg-American steamships are to be equipped with 80,000 candlepower searchlights similar to those in use on the German warships.



American Federation .. of Labor News ..



LAW WORKS WELL.

Worcester, Mass.—Compensation approximating \$597,000 has been awarded workmen in the first five months' operation of the employers' liability law. There has been 4,000 accidents reported since July 1, the date upon which the law took effect. Of these 80 per cent were not disabled longer than the two weeks required before the workman can get any compensation. Compensation has been awarded to 20 per cent of all the cases reported. Of the whole number less than 30 per cent have preferred to take the recourse afforded them by the law, that of trial by jury. About \$192,000 has been awarded to workmen who have suffered from accidents other than fatal. Injured workmen have received half their wages for periods averaging a month. The most that a workman can receive is \$10 a week and the least is \$4, no matter how large or small his salary may be. The average wage of all the workmen is \$12 and the average compensation is \$6. Owing to the fact that the loss from accidents to employees has been made a fixed charge against industry has operated as a powerful incentive to prevent accidents. Dangerous occupations are becoming less so, for the insurance companies, with experts acting as do the fire underwriters, are teaching the employers how to eliminate danger. Not a case disposed of by the commission has been taken to court. The speed of operation which the commission has attained has been commendable and few, if any, cases have been undecided two weeks after the accident was reported, thus providing the injured with opportunity to draw compensation immediately the applicant is entitled to it.

STOP STRIKE-BREAKERS.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—A number of men recruited to take the place of the striking coal miners in West Virginia were informed by the police as to their intended use by the coal operators, and they left a special car which had already been attached to a Chesapeake and Ohio train. The mines which were seeking strike-breakers are those in the Cabie Creek district of West Virginia. A strike-breaking recruiting agency was opened for the purpose of securing men to act as strike-breakers. The men hired,

however, were not informed that there was a strike in progress and that they were to be used as strike-breakers. The mayor of Cincinnati instructed the police department to inform the men who had been engaged of the exact status of affairs, and upon being informed the men who had been hired refused to proceed on their journey to act in the capacity intended.

IT PAYS TO ORGANIZE.

Boston, Mass.—For some time the American Federation of Labor has been endeavoring to secure the organization of the men employed in the packing houses of this city. Success has been attained in large degree, and as a result of the organization of a large per cent of the employees in this industry an increase in the wage rate has been announced by some of the packing companies. The management of the packing houses in Cambridge recently announced an increase of \$1 per week to all employees. This increase went into effect on Monday, December 23. Fifteen thousand persons will participate in this increase in wages.

JOIN A. F. OF L.

Boston, Mass.—The employees of the various hotels in this city some time ago organized under the International Hotel Workers, an independent organization. This organization soon learned that without affiliation with the general labor movement it would be impossible to make any material progress. Realizing this, it has secured affiliation with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and a charter has been secured through the efforts of General Organizer Frank H. McCarthy. An organizing campaign will now be instituted to secure the affiliation of all the hotel employees in the city.

A FRIGHTFUL TOLL.

Washington, D. C.—Perhaps the most important feature of the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has been transmitted to Congress, was the summary of railroad accidents in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1912. This report gives some

startling facts relative to the enormous loss of life on American railroads. The compilation of this report shows that the total number of casualties for the year on steam roads was 180,123, of which 10,585 is the number of persons killed and 169,538 represents the number injured, showing an increase of 189 in total number of persons killed and 19,379 in the number injured.

RAILWAYS ON STRIKE LIST.

Washington, D. C.—The railway lines in the western portion of the country, affected by the strike now being carried on by the shop federations, are the Harriman lines, consisting of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Houston and Texas Central, San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake City, Oregon Shortline, Oregon Washington Railway and Navigation Company, and also the Illinois Central.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

Toronto—The Industrial Banner is authority for the statement that "another purely national or Canadian labor organization is on the rocks." The strike of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees on the Canadian Pacific Railway system proved ineffective. This organization was organized and maintained upon the theory of "Canada for the Canadians," a slogan which the employers of labor are very enthusiastic over, this for the reason that the employers feel that if the strength of the American labor movement can be eliminated they will be able to successfully dictate to the unions in Canada as to all conditions. With the local unions in Canada attached to their respective international unions, thereby entitling them to receive the assistance of a powerful and effective labor movement, they are able to meet the employers in Canada on more equal terms and secure from them conditions and wages to which they are entitled. The experiences of purely local unions in Canada are of such a character as to prove to the Canadian trade unionists that the imaginary line which divides the United States and Canada should not be used as a means of dividing the forces of labor.

A. F. OF L. THE HAVEN.

Baltimore.—The National Transport Workers' Federation, once touted to be the agency through which emancipation would come to sailors, longshoremen, and kindred trades, after a short but fitful career, tottered and fell. It was organized upon the theory that the American labor movement, as ex-

pressed by the A. F. of L., was not speedy enough to catch up with the hurricane views and methods of the National Transport Workers' Federation, which was to revolutionize, and which did (on paper) all water-front crafts. New York City was the citadel of the movement referred to, but its walls have crumbled, with many of the organizations withdrawing therefrom, and now the local unions in this city formerly attached to the National Transport Workers' Federation have decided to affiliate themselves with the regular and recognized International Longshoremen's Association, and one of the local unions has already made application for a charter, with other organizations making final arrangements. Secretary Joyce, of the International Longshoremen's Association, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y., has been requested to visit this city for the purpose of assisting in taking over the organizations that are eligible to the International Association, and is expected to accept the invitation.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

Albany, N. Y.—Samuel Gompers pleaded with the Senate recently to quickly enact legislation to save the lives of children and protect men and women wage earners. Mr. Gompers is in Albany for the purpose of conferring with Gov. Sulzer with regard to anti-children and anti-women slavery laws, and entered the Senate chamber while a Senator was urging the passage of a bill creating a court of arbitration and officially recognizing trade unions. Mr. Gompers was invited to a seat alongside the president pro tem of the Senate and was requested to deliver an address. "Without committing myself to the bill under consideration, I wish to say that you are confronted with problems involving the very lives of children, women, and men. You are soon to deal with measures framed by the investigating commission of which I am a member, intended to stop the exploitation of child labor. I hope you will enact laws which will protect not only the young, but the women and men, from the greed and rapacity of certain heartless employers. The children should be in the homes, in the schools, and on the playgrounds, and not put to hard labor."

STEAMFITTERS UNSEATED.

Baltimore.—The delegates from the I. A. Steamfitters, one of whom was President of the Central Body, have been unseated by an almost unanimous vote in the Baltimore Federation of Labor. The matter of the Steamfitters retaining

affiliation in a Chartered Central Body was officially brought to the attention of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, and the Central Body was informed that unless Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor was complied with it would be incumbent upon the officials of the A. F. of L. to enforce the law. In consequence thereof the above action was taken.

54-HOUR LAW LEGAL.

New York. — Justice Blackmar in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn has handed down a decision declaring that the fifty-four hour law, applicable to concerns employing women and children, is constitutional. The decision deals a hard blow to the owners of canning industries, who, in the busy season, force women and children to work eighteen hours a day. It also likewise hits many other industries where this law has been violated in the frenzy for profits. Justice Blackmar said: "The development of the industrial life of the nation, the pressure of women and children entering the industrial field in competition with men, physically better qualified for the struggle, has compelled them to submit to conditions and terms of service which, it cannot be presumed, they would freely choose. The liberty to contract to sell their labor may be but another name for involuntary service created by existing industrial conditions. A law which restrains the liberty to contract may tend to emancipate them by enabling them to act as they choose, and not as competitive

conditions compel. All these considerations are for the legislature alone. It is only where the statute controls conduct in matters plainly and obviously indifferent to the welfare of the public, or any portion thereof, that the court can pronounce the act violative of civil liberties. Certainly this is not such a case. Laws which may be meddlesome interferences with the liberty of the highly organized society, become essential to public welfare, or even to the continuance of civil liberties themselves."

DEMAND INCREASE.

Springfield, Ohio. — The Carpenters' Union of this city has prepared an increased scale, which it proposes to endeavor to put into effect May 1. The scale of the carpenters is much below that of the other building trades. The carpenters only ask an advance of 5 cents an hour. It is too early to predict whether the increase will be secured without strike or not.

CLERKS GET AGREEMENT.

Danville, Ill. — The best agreement ever negotiated by the Danville Retail Clerks' Union has been signed by thirty-four leading mercantile firms of this city, and will remain in force for two years—throughout 1913 and 1914. Embodied in the new agreement are clauses providing in the future for holiday and Sunday closing. On the holidays designated the clerks are to receive the entire day, with no reduction in pay, and the stores are to close earlier on Saturday night than heretofore.

TRADE NOTES

ELECTRIC LINE TO LINK COAST STATES.

New Orleans, La. — A syndicate including New York and London capital, recent buyers of American stocks with \$50,000,000 invested in Southern enterprises, plan the linking of Alabama, Louisiana, Florida and Texas with an electric system. One line is from New Orleans to Montgomery. Contracts for \$2,000,000 in hydro-electric machinery have been let. The plan includes water and light service, and it is said that many light and water plants in the South will be taken over.

An electric line connecting New Orleans with all of Southern Louisiana and Houston, Texas, is said to be among the first of the lines contemplated.

Donaldsonville, La. — At a meeting of the municipal light and water commission contracts were awarded for the Diesel engines and other machinery to be used in equipping the power plant here, as follows: Diesel Engine Company, two 170-horsepower engines, \$27,400; Fort Wayne Electric Works, generators, motors and switchboard equipment, \$8,700; Lawrence Pump & Engine Company, four 500-gallon turbine pumps, \$5,000.

Morgan City, La. — The Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company has received cable here which will be used in rebuilding the system in this city.

Electric flash signs for advertising purposes have been installed on the sides of electric trucks.



Miscellaneous



THE BAKERS' CAMPAIGN.

For quite some time the organized bakery workers have been carrying on a systematic agitation against all non-union bakeries and particularly against the non-union plants controlled by the bread trust. Upon the outcome of this struggle depends the future existence and the further development of the International Union of the Bakery Workers, and these can only be secured through the enforced recognition of the bakers' organization.

The first step taken by any trust in its efforts to enslave the workers and to monopolize any industry is the attempted destruction of any organization of labor that might exist within that industry. If the trust is successful in this effort, the road for the realization of its intentions is clear and these intentions are then being carried out without any regard whatsoever for the workers or for the consumers. The most pitiful wage and working conditions exist today in the meat, sugar, cracker and steel industries, which have been monopolized, as everybody knows today. Through the destruction of their union the workers have been deprived of all rights of self-determination and of all possibilities to improve their condition. In spite of this the prices of the products in these industries are being constantly increased. Surely the "impudent" and "excessive" demands of the workers are here not to blame, for in spite of the steady increase in the prices, the conditions of the workers continuously deteriorate.

The Bread Trust, a combination of non-union bakeries, harbors like intentions. The unions of the bakery workers are to be ruined, the workers are to be suppressed and the bread market is to be monopolized. The non-union baking concerns in connection with the Bread Trust are conducting a destructive battle against the organization of the bakery workers. They are now confronted with the alternative of a complete defeat or of a decisive victory. In the hands of the bread consumers, and particularly in the hands of the organized and class-conscious workers, lies the final decision. Next to the workers who produce the bread, those who eat the bread are the most important elements in this struggle.

To enrich the non-union bakeries and the Bread Trust without any consideration being given to the recognition of the union, means to destroy the organization of labor. For these reasons for months an energetic campaign and agitation for the union label of the bakery workers has been carried on. The American Federation of Labor, central bodies, progressive organizations and thousands of bread consumers who sympathize more with the efforts of the union than with those of the Bread Trust, have indorsed the union label of the bakery workers, and they patronize union-made bakery products. Only active support can be of any benefit to the bakery workers, and the recognition of the union label must become a dominant fact.

A decisive victory of the bakery workers was won recently in Scranton, Pa., against all non-union bakeries through the solidarity of organized labor. A like campaign is now being instituted in all parts of the country and the bakery workers are waging it with great enthusiasm. Special efforts will be made in the district covering Dayton and Cincinnati in order to accomplish what has already been achieved in other districts and which ought to be possible in this district with the support of the working class. "Bread with the union label, and nothing but union-made bread," must become the watchword of the bread consumers in order to make possible a victory of the union over its enemies. It has always been the same request, the same appeal, but it becomes more important from day to day, from week to week, from year to year.

The General Baking Company, a trust concern, which controls the brands of Butter-Krust and Butter Nut bread, spent over \$100,000 in Buffalo in order to ruin the local union of the bakers there. The Ward Bread Company is being driven by the same aspirations, and wherever Tip Top bread without the union label is in the market it simply proves that the interests of organized labor are being ignored. In order to prevent the introduction of such conditions of slavery, as they exist in the steel industry, the fight was taken up by the bakery workers. Upon the economic field the union label is our most important weapon. Its power depends upon the support which it re-

ceives from the workers generally. With great hopes the bakery workers take up the struggle in the new district and they expect good results from the active participation of all organizations which are interested in this campaign and desirous of exercising their solidarity in behalf of the cause of the organized bakery workers. The recognition of the union label and the exclusive patronage of union-made goods serves progress and aids in the improvement of working conditions of members of an organization which for nearly thirty years uninterruptedly and incessantly has fought for the rights of labor.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CABLE MAKING.

Progress From 1837 to Date Has Been Gradual But Not Less Wonderful For That.

The first cable of which there is any record was laid at Birmingham, England, in 1837. It was composed of a number of guttapercha covered wires encased in an iron pipe. Owing to the imperfect protection afforded by the pipe its life was very short.

During the next half century the problem of an efficient protective outside casing for the wires remained the most difficult one in cable manufacture. The period from 1837 to 1880 was largely one of experiment. Many varieties of telegraph and telephone cables were tried out during that time, but all developed that fatal defect of being non-moisture-proof when laid underground.

In 1880 a cable was finally introduced which attained some measures of success. It consisted of cotton-insulated copper wires bound together and drawn into 200-foot sections of lead pipe; the interior of the cable thus formed was then thoroughly saturated with paraffin throughout its entire length.

It was with one of this type that the Western Electric Company began its manufacture of cable in 1882, and continued with little change until 1891, when paper insulated conductors were introduced. The substitution of paper insulation for that of wool or cotton resulted in such a remarkable improvement in transmission and such a decided reduction in cost, that the paper core cable has almost completely displaced the older types.

Of the four principal manufacturing operations through which cable passes—insulating the copper wires, pairing the insulated wires, winding the wires into a cylindrical core, and sheathing the core—the insulating and sheathing pro-

cesses only have undergone important changes.

The insulating operation was radically changed when the use of paper was inaugurated, a new design of insulating machine becoming necessary. The first method of applying paper insulation was to pull the wire through a die which folded a ribbon of paper lengthwise around the wire. Spirals of different colored threads were then wound around the insulated wire in order to keep the paper binding in place, the various colors serving to distinguish the different pairs of wires. This method is still employed by foreign manufacturers in the insulation of the coarser gauges of wire.

In America, however, it was almost immediately replaced by our present method, in which the paper ribbon is wrapped spirally around the wire; the covered wire being afterward run through a bushing ("polisher") in order to bring it to the required diameter.

The first type of machine used for this purpose was necessarily slow, as the supply of paper that was wound on a comparatively small bobbin could not be revolved about the wire at a very high speed. About 1897, however, a much faster machine was developed. In this a revolving disk carries a pad of paper tape upon its face. As the disk and the pad revolve together, the paper is unwound at the same rate of speed, regardless of the size of the pad. The design of this machine has been constantly improved, until at present the paper insulation can be wound around the wire at the rate of 2,800 turns a minute.

The lead sheathing operation was, in the beginning, a very tedious and expensive process. At that time the lead pipe was purchased in approximately 200-foot lengths. Four of these usually constituted a cable length, and were laid out straight on the floor to receive the core. In order to start the cable core through the sheath, a ball attached to a cord was forced through the pipe by means of a hand air pump—something like a bicycle pump. To the cord was attached a rope, by means of which the cable was drawn through.

The men employed to do this kind of work had to be a combination of sailor and plumber, as they had first to pull the core into the lead sheath, and then solder the joints. The plumbing work followed the "draw-in" operation, the ends of the pipes being brought together and the joints wiped in the regular way, except that the diameter of the joints was made as small as safety would allow.

After the sections had been joined, the length of sheathed cable was wound on a drum and placed in an oven. Here, by

means of a vacuum, melted paraffin was forced through its entire length until the core was saturated. The finished cable was then rewound on wooden reels ready for shipment.

In 1892 this slow and laborious process was replaced through the efforts of W. R. Patterson of the Western Electric Company. By an ingenious invention known as the "die block" he made it possible to form a continuous lead sheath around the core as it passed through a chamber filled with plastic lead. This process, which gave the name "Patterson cable" to the product, is, with some improvements in the die blocks and presses, still employed in forming the sheath.

The change to a continuous sheath made it possible to omit the saturation of the core with paraffin, as the cable could be taken direct from an oven and passed through the presses without any danger of its taking up moisture.

U. S. WIRELESS TO SPAN GLOBE.

Crackling and sputtering with life, the navy's new wireless station at Arlington, Va., the most powerful plant in the world, recently flung from its lofty aerials the first messages which signaled an important step in the building of a globe-circling wireless system which will keep every ship of the United States navy and every insular possession within instant communication of the capital.

Wireless operators, professional and amateurs, on one side of the globe, probably had their instruments at their ears, straining to catch the faint buzzes as the powerful apparatus sputtered out its calls for Panama, Colon and the Atlantic coast navy stations.

Down in the sound-proof operating room, windowless and protected by double doors, some of the navy's most experienced operators, directed by Lieutenant Woodworth, sent out the first flashes.

"N. A. X., N. A. X.," the call for Colon, 1785 miles away, was sent hurling through the ether. At intervals the instruments sparked off "N. A. R.," the call for Key West, 975 miles off. No official messages were sent, but the results of the test were noted at all stations on the Atlantic coast, as well as Key West and Colon and reports on the trials will be made.

The radius of the new plant will be about 3,000 miles. This range, probably the acme of wireless operations, will be attained gradually and it may be weeks before the big plant is "tuned up" to its highest efficiency. Communications with the Pacific coast will be attempted only at night for the present, but later

on throughout the day the secretary of the navy at his desk at Washington will be within instantaneous communication with Key West, Guantanamo, Colon, the naval coaling stations, the winter maneuver grounds and all Atlantic stations.

When the plant is working perfectly and the chain of stations is completed, Washington will be in touch with Hawaii, Samoa, Guam, the Philippines and Pearl Harbor. The completed system will cost about \$1,000,000. The seas then no longer will be a wilderness for the American navy.

Ships, because of weaker equipment, can not communicate with the powerful plant at Arlington, but they may relay messages to the various stations for transmission to Washington.

Three huge steel towers on the brow of a hill overlooking the Potomac and dwarfing the Washington monument, hold the aerials. In their construction skilled iron workers who have braved death on many skyscrapers declined to work at such dizzy heights. One tower is 600 feet above the hill where its base rests and is 200 feet above the river. The others measure 450 feet.

At the base of the tower are the sound-proof work rooms, quarters for operators and barracks for the marines who will guard the towers. Within a year the towers are expected to be talking with the Philippines by relays through Guam and Hawaii. Within the next few days the station will attempt communication with the powerful station at Clifden, Ireland, the nearest working plant on the other side of the Atlantic. Officers are hopeful of the outcome.

Constant communication now is being maintained by a commercial company between Clifden and Cape Race, N. F., and other stations are being contracted for the purpose of bridging the Atlantic with aerial communication. A commercial corporation virtually has completed the erection of a powerful plant at Sayville, L. I., which will have as its European terminus a station of similar design in the vicinity of Berlin. Still another near New York is projected with its sister plant in Norway.

The Arlington station, however, marks the most advanced step thus far taken in the estimate of regular and steady communication by wireless over long distance, although the records of the army and navy departments disclosed many "freak" messages sent and received over great spaces. These, however, were exchanged under the most favorable conditions, for the most part regarded as accidents.

THE SEARCHLIGHT.

Born of that great struggle between the North and the South in the early sixties, the searchlight has been improved and developed until it sweeps the sea for scores of miles and has been adopted by all classes of sailing vessels, from dreadnaught battleships to motor boats.

Torpedoes were first used with deadly effect in the civil war. Usually they were towed by fast steam launches across the bows of the ship to be destroyed. It became apparent at once that means must be devised to detect these fast launches before they could get near enough to be dangerous.

The first searchlight consisted of an electric arc lamp and a Fresnel lens, enclosed in a metal case, and mounted in such a way as to be capable of rotation in two planes, thus insuring the illumination of any spot.

This apparatus, of very short range, or penetrating effect, answered very well until the Whitehead torpedo was invented in 1871. This torpedo could be discharged from a tube a long distance away from the ship at which it was aimed. A more powerful beam of light was necessary and as a result the Fresnel lens was superseded by a glass mirror coated with silver. They are built in this way today, although the lamps have been made better and more powerful and the larger sizes are operated and controlled by electric motors.

The searchlight is not by any means unknown in the mercantile marine. At least one is provided for in the equipments of every up-to-date liner, and no ship is allowed to pass through the Suez canal without one of a particular type. If the vessel has not one of her own she must borrow one from the canal authorities. No steam yacht of any pretensions whatever would be considered to be complete if there was not a searchlight in its electrical equipment. Those steamers also which have occasion to navigate the large rivers of South America and the continent of Africa and the great inland lakes of North America find a searchlight invaluable.

In determining the power of a searchlight the moon is a basic quantity. It has been found that the moon gives sufficient light to make a torpedo boat easily distinguishable at a distance of 1000 yards. The most powerful source of artificial light in general use at the present time is an electric arc taking a current of 150 amperes. There are more powerful lamps which take even as much as 250 amperes, but they are not in general use. The amount of light was first

increased by placing a conical mirror beneath the lamp. Still a large part of the light was wasted, many of the rays being reflected into the sky, where they were useless to the observer. This led to the invention of the present almost barrel-shaped projector. The interior mirrors condense the light into a beam which is very powerful and spreads only slightly. The projector can be rotated, lowered or elevated at will, so that any desired area can be gone over with this tremendous beam.

Although glass is a material which will take a very good polish and is for that reason always used for searchlight mirrors, it was a long time before it was possible to manufacture glass parabolic mirrors with any degree of accuracy. Hence for some time mirrors of this form were made of an alloy known as speculum metal. About the year 1876 Mangin found that if a spherical mirror instead of being of uniform thickness throughout was made in the form of a concavo-convex lens, thus making it thicker at the edges than in the middle, there was practically no loss of light from the beam. This was a great advance, and the Mangin mirror came very much to the fore. Ten years later, however, Schukert was successful in his endeavors to make a parabolic mirror out of one piece of glass, and after that the glass parabolic mirror became the mirror in practice as well as in theory.

No property of the searchlight is more important than its capacity of throwing a powerful and concentrated beam of light in any particular direction. But the concentrated beam is not always the most desirable. There are times when a beam of light well spread over a large area would be of very much more use. take, for instance, the case of a steamer trying to pick up a buoy. It is not very difficult to see that with a concentrated beam it would in most cases take more time in spite of the powerful light than it would with a less powerful light spread out over a large area. Having once spotted the buoy, the concentrated beam could with advantage be used to follow it up. To provide this dispersed beam a diverging lens or disperser is used.

This consists of a number of cylindrical lenses mounted in a metal ring. The direction of the ray is not interfered with in the direction of the axis of the lens, but in the direction at right angles to the axis the ray is refracted or bent in precisely the same manner as in the case of an ordinary spherical lens. The result is that instead of a cone of light having a focal point there is a wedge of light with a focal line.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS IN ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

LESSON X.—DISTRIBUTION OF MAGNETISM.

104. **Normal Distribution.**—In an ordinary bar magnet the poles are not quite at the ends of the bar but a little way from it; and it can be shown that this is a result of the way in which the magnetism is distributed in the bar. A very long, thin, uniformly magnetised bar has its poles at the ends; but in ordinary thick magnets the "pole" occupies a considerable region, the "free magnetism" falling off gradually from the ends of the bar. In each region, however, a point can be determined at which the resultant magnetic forces act, and which may for most purposes be considered as the pole. In certain cases of irregular magnetisation it is possible to have one or more poles between those at the ends. Such poles are called *consequent poles* (see Fig. 51).

105. **Magnetic Field.**—The space all round a magnet pervaded by the magnetic forces is termed the "*field*" of that magnet. It is most intense near the pole of the magnet, and is weaker and weaker at greater distances away from it. At every point in a magnetic field the force has a particular strength, and the magnetic induction acts in a particular direction or line. In the horse-shoe magnet the field is most intense between the two poles, and the lines of magnetic induction are curves which pass from one pole to the other across the field. A practical way of investigating the distribution of the lines of induction in a field is given in Art. 108, under the title "Magnetic Figures." When the armature is placed upon the poles of a horse-shoe magnet, the force of the magnet on all the external regions is weakened, for the induction now goes on through the iron of the keeper, not through the surrounding space. In fact a *closed system* of magnets—such as that made by placing four bar magnets along the sides of a square, the N. pole of one touching the S. pole of the next—has no external field of force. A *ring* of steel may thus be magnetised so as to have neither external field nor poles; or rather any point in it may be regarded as a N. pole and a S. pole, so close together that they neutralise one another's forces.

That poles of opposite name do neutralise one another may be shown by the well-known experiment of hanging a small object—a steel ring or a key—to the N. pole of a bar magnet. If now the S. pole of another bar magnet be made to touch the first the two poles will neutralise each other's actions, and the ring or key will drop down.

106. **Breaking a Magnet.**—We have

already stated that when a magnet is broken into two or more parts, each is a complete magnet, possessing poles, and each is nearly as strongly magnetised as the original magnet. Fig. 48 shows this. If the broken parts be closely joined these adjacent poles neutralise



Fig. 48.

one another and disappear, leaving only the poles at the ends as before. If a magnet be ground to powder each fragment will still act as a little magnet and exhibit polarity. A magnet may therefore be regarded as composed of many little magnets put together, so that their like poles all face one way. Such an arrangement is indicated in Fig. 49, from which it will be seen that if the magnet be broken asunder across any part, one



Fig. 49.

face of the fracture will present only N. poles, the other only S. poles. This would be true no matter how small the individual particles.

If the intrinsic magnetisation of the steel at every part of a magnet were equal, the free poles would be found only at the ends; but the fact that the free magnetism is not at the ends merely, but diminishes from the ends towards the middle, shows that the intensity of the intrinsic magnetisation must be less towards and at the ends than it is at the middle of the bar.

107. **Lamellar Distribution of Magnetism.** **Magnetic Shells.**—Up to this point the ordinary distribution of magnetism along a bar has been the only distribution considered. But it is possible to have magnetism distributed over a thin sheet so that the whole of one face of the sheet shall have one kind of magnetism, and the other face the other kind of magnetism. If an immense number of little magnets were placed together side by side, like the cells in a honey comb, all with their N-seeking ends upwards, and S-seeking ends downwards, the whole of one face of the slab would be one large flat N-seeking pole, and the other face S-seeking. Such a distribution as this over a surface or sheet is termed a *lamellar* distribution, to distinguish it from the ordinary distribution along a line or bar, which is termed, for distinction, the *solenoidal* distribution. A lamellarly magnetised magnet is sometimes spoken of as a *magnetic shell*. The properties of mag-

netic shells are extremely important on account of their analogy with those of closed voltaic circuits.

108. **Magnetic Figures.**—Gilbert showed that if a sheet of paper or card be placed over a magnet, and iron-filings are dusted over the paper, they settle

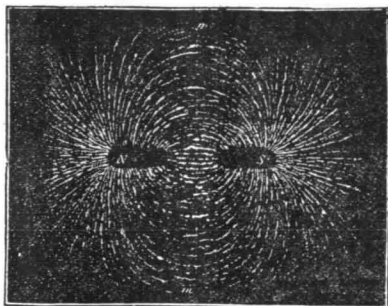


Fig. 50.

down in curving lines, forming a *magnetic figure*, the general form of which is shown in Fig. 50. The filings should be fine, and sifted through a bit of muslin; to facilitate their settling in the lines, the sheet of paper should be lightly tapped. The figures thus obtained can be fixed permanently by several processes. The best of these consists in employing a sheet of glass which has been previously gummed and dried, instead of the sheet of paper; after this has been placed above the magnet the filings are sifted evenly over the surface, and then the glass is tapped; then a jet of steam is caused to play gently above the sheet, softening the surface of the gum, which, as it hardens, fixes the filings in their places. Inspection of the figure will show that the lines diverge nearly radially from each pole, and curve round to meet these from the opposite pole. Faraday, who made a great use of this method of investigating the distribution of magnetism in various "fields," gave to the lines the name of *lines of force*. They represent, as shown by the action on little magnetic particles which set themselves thus in obedience to the attractions and repulsions in the field, the resultant direction of the forces at every point; for each particle tends to assume the direction of the magnetic induction due to the simultaneous action of both poles; hence they may be taken to represent the *lines of magnetic induction*.¹ Faraday pointed out that these "lines of force" map out the magnetic field, showing by their position the direction and by their number its intensity. If a small

¹The magnetic figures were known to Lucretius.

¹Or rather the component part of the magnetic induction resolved into the plane of the figure; which is not quite the same thing, for above the poles the filings stand up nearly vertically to this plane.

recession of the magnetic force, and by N-seeking pole could be obtained alone, and put down on any one of these lines of force, it would tend to move along that line from N. to S.; a single S-seeking pole would tend to move along the line in an opposite direction. Faraday also assigned to these lines of force certain physical properties (which are, however, only true of them in a secondary sense), viz., that they tend to shorten themselves from end to end, and that they repel one another as they lie side by side. The modern view, which holds that magnetism results from certain properties of the "æther" of space, is content to say that in every magnetic field there are certain stresses, which produce a tension along the lines of force, and a pressure across them.

109. This method may be applied to ascertain the presence of "*consequent poles*" in a bar of steel, the figure obtained resembling that depicted in Fig. 51. Such a state of things is produced when a strip of very hard steel is purposely irregularly magnetised by touching it with strong magnets at certain points. A strip thus magnetised virtually consists of several magnets put end to end, but in reverse directions, N.-S., S.-N., etc.

110. The forces producing attraction between unlike poles, and repulsion between like poles, are beautifully illustrated by the magnetic figures obtained in the fields between the poles in the two cases, as given in Figs. 52 and 53. In Fig. 52 the poles are of opposite kinds, and the lines of force curve across out of one pole into the other; while in Fig. 53, which represents the action of

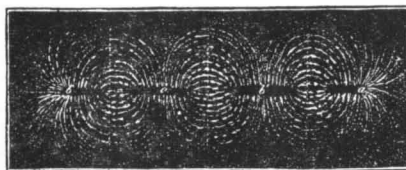


Fig. 51.

two similar poles, the lines of force curve away as if repelling one another, and turn aside at right angles. Muschenbroek first pointed out the essential difference between these two figures.

111. **Magnetic Writing.**—Another kind of magnetic figures was discovered by De Haldat, who wrote with the pole of a magnet upon a thin steel plate (such as a saw-blade), and then sprinkled filings over it. The writing, which is quite invisible in itself, comes out in lines of filings that stick to the magnetised parts; this magic writing will continue in a steel plate many months. The author of these Lessons has produced similar figures in iron filings by writing upon a steel plate with the wires coming from powerful voltaic battery.

112. **Surface Magnetisation.**—In many

cases the magnetism imparted to magnets is confined chiefly to the outer layers of steel. If a steel magnet be put into acid so that the outer layers are dissolved away, it is found that it has lost its magnetism when only a thin film has been thus removed. Magnets which have been magnetised very thoroughly, however, exhibit some magnetism



Fig. 52.

in the interior. A hollow steel tube when magnetised in nearly as strong a magnet as a solid rod of the same size. If a bundle of steel plates are magnetised while bound together, it will be found that only the outer ones are strongly magnetised. The inner ones may even exhibit a reversed magnetisation.

113. Mechanical Effects of Magnetisation.—When a steel or iron bar is powerfully magnetised it grows a little longer than before; and, since its volume is the same as before, it at the same time contracts in thickness. Joule found an iron bar to increase by $\frac{1}{770000}$ of its length when magnetising to its maximum. This phenomenon is believed to be due to the magnetisation of the individual particles, which, when magnetised, tend to set themselves parallel to the length of the bar. This supposition is confirmed by the observation of Page, that at the moment when a bar is magnetised or demagnetised, a faint metallic clink is heard in the bar. Sir W. Grove showed that when a tube containing water rendered muddy by stirring up in it finely divided magnetic oxide of iron was magnetised, the liquid became clearer in the direction of magnetisation, the particles apparently setting themselves end-on, and allowing more light to pass between them. A twisted iron wire tends to untwist itself when magnetised. A piece of iron, when powerfully magnetised and demagnetised in rapid succession, grows hot, as if magnetisation were accompanied by internal friction.

114. Action of Magnetism on Light.—Faraday discovered that a ray of polarised light passing through certain substances in a powerful magnetic field has the direction of its vibrations changed. This phenomenon, which is sometimes called "The Magnetisation of Light," is better described as "The Rotation of the Plane of Polarisation of Light by Magnetism." The amount of rotation differs in different media, and varies with the magnetising force. More recently

Kerr has shown that a ray of polarised light is also rotated by reflection at the end or side of a powerful magnet. Further mention is made of these discoveries in the Chapter on Electro-optics, Lesson XXXV.

115. Physical Theory of Magnetism.—All these various phenomena point to a theory of magnetism very different from

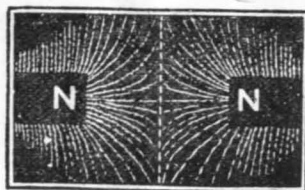


Fig. 53.

the old notion of fluids. It appears that every particle of a magnet is itself a magnet, and that the magnet only becomes a magnet as a whole by the particles being so turned as to point one way. This conclusion is supported by the observation that if a glass tube full of iron filings is magnetised, the filings can be seen to set themselves endways, and that, when thus once set, they act as a magnet until shaken up. It appears to be harder to turn the individual molecules of solid steel, but, when once so set, they remain end-on unless violently struck or heated. It follows from this theory that when all the particles were turned end-on the limits of possible magnetisation would have been attained. Some careful experiments of Beetz on iron deposited by electrolysis entirely confirm this conclusion, and add weight to the theory. The optical phenomena led Clerk Maxwell to the further conclusion that these longitudinally-set molecules are rotating round their long axes, and that in the "æther" of space there is also a vortical motion along the lines of magnetic induction; this motion, if occurring in a perfect medium (as the "æther" may be considered), producing tensions along the lines and pressures at right angles to them, would afford a satisfactory explanation of the magnetic attractions and repulsions which apparently act across empty space. Hughes has lately shown that the magnetism of iron and steel is intimately connected with the molecular rigidity of the material. His researches with the "Induction balance" (Art. 438) and "magnetic balance" (Art. 439) tend to prove that each molecule of a "magnetic metal" has an absolutely constant inherent magnetic polarity; and that when a piece of iron or steel is apparently neutral, its molecules are internally arranged so as to satisfy each other's polarity, forming closed magnetic circuits amongst themselves. On this view magnetising a piece of iron simply causes the molecules to rotate into new and symmetrical positions.

Local Union Directory



This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Mixed. | (e) Cranemen. |
| (b) Linemen. | (f) Cable Splicers. |
| (c) Inside. | (g) Switch-board Men. |
| (d) Trimmers. | (h) Shopmen. |
| (i) Fixture Hangers. | |

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(c) No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple. President, J. R. Williams, 1307 Ivanhoe street; Vice President, S. D. Young, Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, H. McDouglas, 178 Ridenour Ave., Crafton, Pa.; Recording Secretary, F. C. Young, Labor Temple; Treasurer, W. A. Hillgrove, Labor Temple.

(c) No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero street. President, Geo. M. Fisk, 2417 Folsom street; Vice President, R. G. Alexander, 3940 Army street; Financial Secretary, P. A. Clifford, 80 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, E. McKenzie, 1475 48th avenue; Treasurer, W. H. Urney, 469 14th street.

(c) No. 8, Toledo, Ohio—Meets every Monday in Swiss Hall on Monroe street. President, C. H. McCullough, 453 Avondale Ave.; Vice-President, L. J. Paratschek, 288 Manhattan Blvd.; Financial Secretary, G. E. Strub, 3118 Cambridge Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Welsh, 1419 Cherry St.; Treasurer, J. A. Christ, 905 Bricker Ave.

(a) No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Friday night at 500 S. State St. President, James Slatery, 2341 W. Monroe St.; Vice-President, Thomas Anglin, 2315 Warren Ave.; Financial Secretary, L. M. Fee, 234 N. Clark St.; Recording Secretary, E. W. Landry, 1339 N. Ridgeway Ave.; Treasurer, Jas. Sharp, 2311 W. Madison St.

(a) No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—President, W. Nelson, Box 70; Vice-President, T. C. Burford, Box 70; Financial Secretary, L. C. Klinger, Box 70; Recording Secretary, R. O. Osborn, Box 70; Treasurer, J. F. Campbell, Box 70.

(b) No. 13, Seattle, Wash.—Meets Monday at Carpenters' Hall, 1620 Fourth Ave. President, G. H. Kettman, Larned Hotel; Vice President, Earl Bragdon, 2346 N. 56th street; Financial Secretary, P. D. Gibson, 2409 N. 65th street; Recording Secretary, G. W. Johnson, 68 Columbia street; Treasurer, C. G. Johnson, 2018 Ingersoll Place.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—J. Dooley, 927 Piquette Ave.

(b) No. 20, New York, N. Y.—Meets Monday evening at 8 p. m. at 200 East 45th St. President, J. G. Healey, 149 Franconia Ave., Flush-

ing, L. I.; Vice President, J. Denycau, 101 East 125th St., New York City; Financial Secretary, W. G. Thordsen, 370 St. Ann's Ave., New York City; Recording Secretary, J. H. Rulon, 260 Varick St., Jersey City, N. J.; Treasurer, J. S. Ryder, 687 East 138th St., New York City.

(c) No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets every Wednesday night at Labor Temple, 1312 Douglas St. President, M. Anderson, 2524 S. 9th St., P. O. Box 638; Vice President, J. M. Gibb, 524 S. Forty-first Street; Financial Secretary, C. Dohn, 2226 S. 14th St., P. O. Box 638; Recording Secretary, Gus Lawson, 137 Cedar St., P. O. Box 638; Treasurer, J. P. Brown, 2803 Shirley St., P. O. Box 638.

(b) No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Monday in Federation Hall, 3rd and Wabash Sts. President, W. B. Tublessy, 451 W. Central St.; Vice President, A. Fiaherty, 236 Norris St.; Financial Secretary, G. Thomas, 1256 Lincoln; Recording Secretary, W. F. Shoennan, 1111 Goff Ave.; Treasurer, Conoryea, 116 W. Cook St.

(b) No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Richmond Hall, Third avenue, south, and Fifth street. President, Harry Burton, 2933 42nd avenue, south; Financial Secretary, H. Burton, 2937 42nd avenue, south; Recording Secretary, E. O. Smith, 3029 43rd avenue, south; Treasurer, A. M. Aune, 4210 32nd avenue, south.

(a) No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 123 S. Adams St. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, J. H. Holligan, 1802 Millman St.; Financial Secretary, W. E. Priddy, 215 Rohman Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. W. Wade, 205 Knoxville Ave.; Treasurer, Benj. Priddy, 208 S. Jefferson St.

(c) No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets Thursday night at 1120 Prospect St. President, W. J. Kavanaugh, 2070 W. 59th St.; Vice President, Wm. Warner, 502 Superior Bldg., Superior Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. Hiltbeitel, 700 E. 99th St.; Recording Secretary, J. H. Hart, 4021 Smith Ave.; Treasurer, 10839 Tacoma Ave.

(c) No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets Tuesday night at 270 Broadway street. President, J. J. Morgan, 195 Marimack St.; Vice President, J. A. Pellegrini, 328 Pine St.; Financial Secretary, G. C. King, 179 Waverly St.; Recording Secretary, E. C. Fink, 19 Josie Place.

(d) No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Assembly Hall, 63 W. Randolph St. President, Wm. F. Trader, 1930 N. 44th St.; Vice President, Daniel F. Cahill, 115 E. Chestnut St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. M. Hickey, 2225 Seminary Ave.; Recording Secretary, Conrad Cornell, 3543 N. 64th Court; Treasurer, George B. Fahey, 2137 Jackson Place.

(a) No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at the corner of Spring and A Sts., Byers Hall. President, A. J. Bertschinger, Gen. Del., Belleville; Vice President, Frank Major, 720 East 1st St.; Financial Secretary, Edw. Friedrich, 1105 Bristow St.; Recording Secretary, Elmer Stratton, 1009 S. Freeburge Ave.; I. D. Dalton, 217 West B St.

No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 85 Market St. President, A. H. Thomas, 43 Portland Place,

Montclair, N. J.; Vice President, Wm. Burkitt, 401 14th Ave., Irvington, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Edmund Beatty, 304 South 9th St., Newark, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Harry Schnarr, 205 N. 3rd St., Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, Fred Rosseter, 27 Florence Ave., Irvington, N. J.

(a) No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Central Labor Union Hall, 841 State St. President, Michael Brennan, 137 E. 4th St.; Vice President, Joseph Higgins, 118 E. 4th St.; Financial Secretary, Harry Simpson, 908 E. 5th St.; Financial Secretary, Robert Freeman, 327 W. 26th St.; Treasurer, Frank Grulick, 139 E. 4th St.

No. 60, San Antonio, Texas—President, F. Kusch, 509 Water St.; Financial Secretary, F. J. Vollmer, 2106 W. Com St., Station A.; Recording Secretary, C. W. Kaiser, 625 W. Salinas St., Sta. A.; Treasurer, W. A. White, 1122 Buena Vista St., Sta. A.

(a) No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday night in Labor Temple, Hall 705, 538 Maple Ave. President, J. R. Jackson, 308 East Edgeware road, Los Angeles, Cal.; Vice President, T. E. Lackyard, 2710 Winter St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Financial Secretary, L. E. Mullins, 406 E. 42th St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Recording Secretary, 1264 W. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.; Treasurer, W. J. Moore, 2715 Michigan Ave., Los Angeles.

No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio.—President, H. M. Vetter, 200 West Myrtle avenue; Financial Secretary, L. Higley, R. R. No. 1, Girard, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Earl Bergman, 523 Crossman avenue.

(b, d, f.) No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in Electrical Workers' Hall, 908½ Franklin Ave. President, W. M. Hay, 1505 Preston Ave.; Financial Secretary, A. V. Potter, 1210 Smith St.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Conroy, 1213 Fannin St.

(c) No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets every Monday at 8 p. m. in Room 40, 1627 Lawrence St. President, C. J. Williamson, Box 188, Englewood; Vice President, C. B. Noxon, 4902 W. 34th Ave.; Financial Secretary, C. F. Oliver, 3012 Marion St.; Recording Secretary, C. A. Bristow, 749 S. Charleson St.; Treasurer, R. H. Hamel.

(c) No. 69, Dallas, Texas—Meets Thursday at Carpenters' Hall, 1920½ Main street. President, W. P. Anderson, Box 121; Vice President, J. R. Pounder, Box 121; Financial Secretary, Chas. Fosgard, Box 121; Treasurer, L. B. Irvin, Box 121.

No. 72, Waco, Tex.—President, R. F. Williamson, 608 Austin St.; Financial Secretary, G. A. Leath, Box 814; Recording Secretary, E. F. Copley, 720 Austin St.

(c) No. 78, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Thursday in Labor Temple, Trinity Ave. President, Curtis P. Ball, 402 Central Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; Vice President, Thos. C. Johnson, 112 Stonewall St.; Financial Secretary, W. M. Earnest, 86 E. Pine St.; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. McKee, 61 St. Charles Ave.; Treasurer, W. M. Ernest, 86 E. Pine St.

(a) No. 80, Norfolk, Virginia—Meets every Wednesday night at I. O. O. F. Hall, Church street. President, M. B. Holmes, 512 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Vice President, F. Howard, 913 West Boissevain avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Gates, 123 North Maltby avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Recording Secretary, H. J. Kraemer, 510 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Treasurer, R. A. Smith, Armistead Bridge Road, Norfolk, Va.

No. 82, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets every Saturday afternoon.

(h) No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Friday in month at 240 State street. President, W. A. Weisagauer, 130 N. Ferry street; Vice President, W. B. Wilkie, Bellevue, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, C. V. Platto, 130 Front street; Recording Secretary, F. Schunick, 43 Robinson street, Schenectady; Treasurer, A. J. Lonusbury, 1020 Delamont avenue, Schenectady.

(c) No. 86, Rochester, New York—Meets every other Wednesday in Musicians' Hall, 95 E. Main St. President, B. Yawman, 60 Adams St.; Vice President, J. Downs, 365 Jay St.; Financial Secretary, H. Walls, 15 Frank St.; Recording Secretary, M. J. Farrell, 73 Francis St.; Treasurer, B. Pitt, 343 Birr St.

(a) No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 419 Main street in Electrical Workers' Hall, E. B. 1st and 3rd. President, George H. Miller, P. O. Box 485, Worcester, Mass.; 1st Vice-President, A. F. White, 155 Lincoln street; 2d Vice-President, George Evans, 4 Grafton street place; Financial Secretary, Harrie S. Goodwin, 93 Cutler street; Recording Secretary, Thomas L. Carney, 4 McCormick court; Treasurer, Samuel A. Strout, 419 Main street.

(c) No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets Tuesday at Lewar's Hall, 9th St. and Spring Garden. President, James J. Collins, 5533 Thompson St.; Vice President, Geo. Daniels, 1312 Filbert St.; Financial Secretary, John I. Burrows, 2822 Mercer St.; Recording Secretary, Frank A. Rowan, 3521 Mount Vernon St.; Treasurer, Frank P. Turner, 2345 S. Carlisle St.; Business Agent, Wm. Nichols, 1312 Filbert St.

(b) No. 100, Fresno, Calif.—Meets every Tuesday night over Barton opera house, Fresno. President, T. C. Vickers, 324 Clark St.; Vice President, Claude Fowler, 1933 J St.; Financial Secretary, Chas. Eymann, R. R. No. 9, Box 4F; Recording Secretary, B. M. Greenwood, Box 309; Treasurer, H. H. Courtright, Box 309.

(c) No. 102, Paterson, New Jersey—Meets every Thursday night in Labor Institute building, 359 Van Houten street. President, John M. Webster, 785 East 18th street; Vice-President, John E. O'Connor, 626 East 23d street; Financial Secretary, Alva Bennett, 552 Lexington avenue, Clifton; Recording Secretary, Robert Sigler, 115 Fair street; William H. Cross, 162 Lakeview avenue, Clifton.

(c) No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Elected July 1st, 1912—Meets Wednesday evenings at Wells' Memorial Hall, 987 Washington St. President, S. J. Murphy, 49 Clarkson St., Dorchester; Vice President, W. J. Roberts, Egypt, Mass.; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 211 M St., South Boston; Recording Secretary, J. T. Kilroe, 97 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hill; Treasurer, T. Gould, 17 Wigglesworth St., Roxbury.

(b) No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Wells' Memorial Bldg., 987 Washington St. President, Michael Birmingham, 33 Brackett St., Brighton, Mass.; Vice President, Wm. McDonald, 29 Morse St., Newton, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Howard Allen, 725 Sixth St., S. Boston; Recording Secretary, William Warren, 991 Watertown St., West Newton, Mass.; Treasurer, William D. Hubbard, 19 Temple St., Boston, Mass.

Sub. 104, Boston, Mass.—President, Annie E. Malloy, 101 Cooper street, E. Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Mary Meagher, 42 Highland Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Melena Godwin, 122 Wrentham St., Dorchester, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Mary Maloney, 8 Waite St., Roxbury, Mass.; Treasurer, Annie Moran, 12 Rossmore Rd., Jamaica Plains, Mass.

(a) No. 105, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Labor Hall, John St. South. President, Charles Ossier, 219 Catherine St. N., Hamilton; Vice President, J. Hergan, 310 King St. W., Hamilton; Financial Secretary, J. U. M. Mackey, 110 Catherine St. S., Hamilton; Recording Secretary, H. Jacks, 248 Main St. E., Hamilton; Treasurer, J. J. Greary, 175 Catherine St. S., Hamilton.

No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets Thursday night of each week in Engineers' Hall, Franklin St. President, J. A. Arnold, Lock Box 610; Vice President, R. E. Andrus, Lock Box 610; Financial Secretary, F. M. Jolley, Lock Box 662; Recording Secretary, E. Chaneyington, Pin Til Co.; Treasurer, F. M. Jolly, Lock Box 662.

(c) No. 110, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Fridays in Federation Hall. President, S. W. Bush, 302 Charles St.; Vice-President, C. A. Drake, 863 Bidwell St.; Financial Secretary, James J. Purcell, 298 Charles St.; Recording Secretary, Dave Boustead, 791 Fauquier St.; Treasurer, Wm. Olsen, 905 Hudson Ave. Business Agent, Frank Fisher, Office Federation Hall.

(i) No. 115, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Friday at Bldg. Trades Council Hall, 310 Prospect street. President, John MacRae, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Vice-President, Guy Burges, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Financial Secretary, Lewis J. Glahn, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Roy R. Gair, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Treasurer, John Prout, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.

(c) No. 116, Ft. Worth, Texas—Meets Wednesday night at Labor Temple, Throckmorton St. President, J. A. Cone, care Metropolitan Hotel; Vice President, B. C. Kettig, 2506 Azle St.; Financial Secretary, H. S. Broiles, 1901 Sixth Ave., North Ft. Worth; Recording Secretary, A. W. Pierce, 1207 S. Travis St.

(a) No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in Trades Council Hall, 168 Chicago street. President, L. B. Corson, 565 Walnut avenue; Vice-President, G. E. Powell, Illinois Park, R. R. No. 3; Financial Secretary, W. A. Stevenson, 721 Center street; Recording Secretary, G. W. Hilton, 252 Orange street; Treasurer, A. B. Adams, 273 S. Channing street.

(h) No. 119, Rochester, N. Y.—Meet every other Wednesday at 95 Main street. President, J. Rife, 40 Weldon street; Vice-President, D. E. Drew, 139 Tremont street; Financial Secretary, T. Douglas, 41 Council street; Recording Secretary, F. Chesterloo, 236 Childs street; Treasurer, F. Douglas, 41 Council.

No. 121, Augusta, Ga.—Financial Secretary, S. P. Howard, 1734 Hicks St.

(c) No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night in Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue. President, A. J. Winnie, 3420 Thompson avenue; Financial Secretary, C. F. Drollinger, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue; Recording Secretary, E. B. Peelle, 1315 Bales avenue; Treasurer, R. B. Smith, 4440 Fairmont street.

No. 133, Middletown, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Edw. Burke, 11 Watkins Ave.

(c) No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Thursday night at 500 South State street. President, Dan F. Cleary, 500 South State street; Vice-President, Marshal Paulsen, 500 South State street; Financial Secretary, R. A. Shields, 500 South State street; Recording Secretary, G. A. Johnson, 500 South State street; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 500 South State street.

(a) No. 135, La Crosse, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Egal Hall, 417 Jay St. President, Theo. E. Strauss, 526 N. 9th St.; Vice President, F. Wiggert, 613 N. 9th St.; Financial Secretary, A. G. Buchman, 1020 Jackson St.; Recording Secretary, Aug. Frunark, 821 S. 8th St.; Treasurer, H. Seiler, 227 Winnebago St.

(c) No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets Friday over Stag saloon, 2007½ 3rd Ave.—President, W. C. Slaughter, Box 205; Vice-President, L. L. Hunt, 1117 John St.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Taunton, 8341 Underwood Ave., East Lake; Recording Secretary, F. C. Powell, Box 205; Treasurer, A. H. Hunt, Box 205.

No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 240 State St. President, John Boldman, 218 Green St.; Vice President, Geo. Groaton, 1717 Albany St.; Financial Secretary, Grove Armin, 782 State St.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Rourke, 143 Barrett St., P. O. Box 522; Treasurer, Wm. Campbell, 348 Schenectady St.

(c) No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets Friday night at Waldorf Building, Market street. President, S. Gould, 228 29th street; Vice President, A. L. Sarver, North Market street; Financial Secretary, Wm. G. Lynn, 103 N. Huron street; Recording Secretary, L. E. Feldman, 824 Market street; Treasurer, Geo. E. Carle, 16th street.

(c) No. 142, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 8 P. M. at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington St. President, George F. Backus, 14 Rollins St., Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Joseph Henry Loring, 66 Harbor View St., Dorchester, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Herbert A. Bean, 28 Mt. Hope St., Roslindale, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Herbert F. Dowell, 39 Wareham St., Medford, Mass.; Treasurer, John F. Downey, 7 Everett Ave., Somerville.

(c) No. 146, Decatur, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday in Bricklayers' Hall, 141 E. Main St. President, J. C. Adams, 523 E. Leafland St.; Vice-President, A. F. Blakeney, 1908 N. Edward St.; Financial Secretary, C. W. Brooks, 820 W. Parkard St.; Treasurer, H. Alban, 432 E. Main St.

(a) No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades' Assembly Hall on the Island. President, Norbert Berve, 283 Woodlawn Ave.; Vice President, C. Townsend, 69 S. Lincoln Ave.; Financial Secretary, C. P. Herkes, 292 Woodlawn Ave.; Recording Secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 470 Main street; Treasurer, Nick Wilms, 510 Claim street.

(a) No. 152, Hillsboro, Ill.—Meets first and third Friday nights of each month at Armory Hall, S. Main St. President, F. W. Robertson, 1031 S. Seward St.; Vice President, Morrison Greener, 235 N. Hamilton; Financial Secretary, Earl Clow, 120 North Hamilton, Hillsboro; Recording Secretary, Robert E. Suits, 303 N. Welch St., Hillsboro; Treasurer, C. A. Forehand, 637 Anna St., Hillsboro.

(c) No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Friday night at 464 Hoboken avenue. President, E. N. Fraleigh, 27 Virginia avenue, J. C.; Vice-President, H. Feibel, 522 Blum street, Union Hill; Financial Secretary, M. Driscoll, 515 Jersey Ave., J. C.; Recording Secretary, Geo. Knoop, 151 Hopkins avenue, J. C.; Treasurer, E. Cook, 7A Palisade avenue, West Hoboken.

No. 168, Kankakee, Ill.—President, Frank Schulze, 96 West Court St.; Vice President, George Francourse, 110 Myrtle Ave.; John Boorman, 204 River St.; Recording Secretary, W. C. Eggleston, 345 Rosewood Ave.; Henry Menitz, 170 Fifth Ave.

No. 175, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets every Friday at Central Labor Union Hall, Sta. A., Box 102. President, R. Shaw, 510 Chestnut St.; Vice President, R. Baker; Financial Secretary, J. G. Orrell, P. O. Box 102, Sta. A.; Recording Secretary, E. R. Cunningham, 217 Pine St.; Treasurer, C. E. Murdock, 714 High St., Ridge Dale, Tenn.

(c) No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets every Tuesday at Labor Hall, Liberty and Bay Sts. President, William S. Norton, City Electric Light Plant, Main St.; Vice President, J. D. Farris, 1024 Laura St.; Financial Secretary, S. B. Kitchen, 1011 East Ashley St.; Recording Secretary, O. T. Pledger, 1824 Albert St.; Treasurer, T. C. Wilson, 215 E. Ashley St.

(a) No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of the month in old Elks' Hall, Main St. President, G. W. Spencer, South Day St.; Vice President, Harry Arms, 110 Garfield Ave.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Springer, 273 Garfield Ave.; Recording Secretary, Carl McCulloch, 68 West Losey St.; Treasurer, G. W. Gordon, 253 E. Ferris.

(c) No. 186, Madison, Wis.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month in Crescent Building, 27 N. Pinckney St. President, Walter Homberger, 535 W. Washington Ave.; Vice-President, Walter Burch, 323 N. Butler St.; Financial Secretary, Joe Braith, Box 1075, 432 W. Gorham St.; Recording Secretary, Will Winter, 1110 Mound St.; Treasurer, James Reynolds, 1207 Erin St.

(a) No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Trades & Labor Hall, Main street. President, Ray Evanson, 17 Oxford street; Vice-President, Emil Prong, 58 Car street; Financial Secretary, Patrick Joy, 56 Wis avenue; Recording Secretary, Hugh Grey, 434 Bowen street; Treasurer, Frank Meyers, 39 School street.

(a) No. 189, Quincy, Mass.—Meets first Monday in every month at Johnson Bldg., room 24, Hancock street. President, Chas. W. Hanscom, 124 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.; Vice President, William VonCollen, Billings Road Quincy, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Lints, 194 Washington street; Recording Secretary, Theodore S. Andrews, 153 Whitwell street, Quincy, Mass.; Treasurer, John E. Lynch, 40 Upland Road, Quincy Mass.

(h) No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of the month at Grodel Bldg., 280 Plane street. President, Thomas Portch, 62 Hamburg Place; Vice-President, Herman Graf, 322 14th avenue; Financial Secretary, F. A. Conery, 13 Monmouth street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Varley, 261 Clifton avenue; Treasurer, M. C. Wright, 1011 Broad street.

(b) No. 197, Bloomington, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of month in Trades Assembly Hall, Main St. President, W. F. Weiler, 502 S. Mason St.; Vice President, Ed Emmett, S. Summit St.; Financial Secretary, H. A. Havens, 823 E. Jefferson St.; Recording Secretary, Hal Webster, 1211 N. Roosevelt St.; Treasurer, Richard Gray, 806 S. Bunn St.

No. 208, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets every Friday night at Labor Hall, 305 S. Warren street. President, Geo. Enegy, Box 416; Vice President, J. White; Recording Secretary, A. T. Nicholson, Box 416; Financial Secretary, G. B. Warner, 104 Purple street; Treasurer, L. H. Lynn, 226 Cedar street.

(c) No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at 1313 Vine street. President, John McFadden, 1313 Vine street; Vice President, Harry Richter, 1313 Vine street; Financial Secretary, Arthur Liebmood, 14

Mitchell Place; Recording Secretary, Ernst Simon, 1313 Vine street; Treasurer, Al. Behrman, 1313 Vine street.

(a) No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets Thursday at A. O. H. Hall, So. Tejon St. President, E. R. Allen; Vice President, John Craighead, 322 E. St. Vrain; Financial Secretary, D. J. Elkins, 518 N. Spruce; Recording Secretary, John K. Mullen, Box 654; Treasurer, J. W. Smith, care of Elks' Club.

No. 234, Richmond, Ind.—President, R. C. Gardner, 609 N. A St.; Vice President, W. L. Ellis, 609 S. A St.; Treasurer, Fred Ball, 306 Chestnut St.

(c) No. 235, Savannah, Ga.—Meets every Thursday in Board of Trade Bldg., Drayton & Bay Sts. President, J. R. Dorgan, 420 Huntington St.; Vice-President, A. E. Gleaves, Belmont Hotel, Room 17; Financial Secretary, R. Smallwood, 305 E. Liberty St., Savannah; Recording Secretary, Jno. C. Fulmer, P. O. Box 207, Savannah, Ga.; Treasurer, E. H. Todd, 20 W. Harris St.

No. 236, Streator, Ill.—Meets on Main St. President, Walter Brehman, 1103 E. Kent St.; Vice President, Ed Blain, 614 N. Wasson St.; Financial Secretary, Geo. Duffner, 514 W. Bridge St.; Recording Secretary, Ed Kelly, 511 S. Illinois St.; Treasurer, Geo. Duffner.

(c) No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights at C. L. U. Hall, Patton Ave. President, J. C. Giles, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Vice President, C. M. Warren, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Cook, 57 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Atwell, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Treasurer, R. E. Mathews, 34 Asheland Ave., Asheville, N. C.

No. 240, Newark, N. J.—Financial Secretary, Leo Seery, 24 Wall St.

(h) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at 246 State street. President, I. D. Pangburn, 46 Guilderland Ave.; Vice President, A. Sauer, 403 Summit Ave.; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. Cameron, 7 State street; Recording Secretary, R. A. Jones, Box 696; Treasurer, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner Ave.

No. 249, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—President, M. Burke, 166 Cambridge St.; Vice President, R. Lyons, 237 Laurier Ave., W.; Financial Secretary, J. Dearing, 149 O'Connor St.; Recording Secretary, E. Armstrong, 113 Waverly St.; Treasurer, W. Bond, 309 Sunnyside Ave.

(a) No. 252, Huntington, W. Va.—Meets every Wednesday at Broh's Hall, Third Ave. and 9th St. President, W. S. Barnette, 832 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Vice President, M. T. Younger, 717 3rd Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, J. E. Payton, 1036 4th Ave., Huntington; Recording Secretary, 1517 7th Ave., Huntington; Treasurer, H. A. Weaver, 1036 4th Ave., Huntington.

(c) No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets fourth Tuesday night in each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, 247 State street. President, G. Smith, 710 Hamilton street; Vice President, I. Hauck, 524 Hamilton street; Financial Secretary, Robt. J. Lyons, 913 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, M. T. Northup, 611 South avenue; Treasurer, E. Seelye, 1507 Albany street.

(a) No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets second Wednesday of every month at Pahst Hall, 2nd street W. President, W. E. Mitchell, 510 Prentice avenue, East; Vice-President, Loyd Hinchlof, 613 Prentice avenue, East; Financial Secretary, Paul Halba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East; Recording Secretary, S. J. Talaska, R. F.

D. No. 1: Treasurer, Paul Hoba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East.

(c) No. 257, Lake Charles, La.—Meets second Monday of the month at Central Trades and Labor Council, 708 Ryan St. President, J. W. Gallion, 1120 Front St.; Vice President, L. E. Stanley, 728 Pugo St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. C. Horn, Central Fire Station; Treasurer, Wm. C. Horn.

(c) No. 259, Beverly, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Webber Blk., Cabot street. President, Ralph Porter, Lowett street, Beverly, Mass.; Vice President, Eugene Dawson, Cabot street, Beverly, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Jas. A. Robinson, 73 Highland avenue Salem, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Charles McQueeny, Wenham, Mass.; Treasurer, William McQueeny, Wenham, Mass.

(c) No. 262, Plainsfield, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Monday of the month in Building Council rooms, 204 W. Front. President, A. Wagner, 331 E. Fifth St.; Vice-President, R. Eats, 751 Midway Ave.; Financial Secretary, Thomas C. Harding, 615 John St.; Recording Secretary, J. King, Jr., 22 Verdene St., N. Plainsfield; Treasurer, F. B. Pope, 73 Grandview Ave., N. Plainsfield.

No. 263, Tulsa, Okla.—Meets first Friday at No. 2 Fire Station. President, J. Norris, No. 2 Fire Station; Vice President, L. J. Miller, Fire Station; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. Bond, 413 S. Cin.; Treasurer, R. Owens, 223 N. Cheyenne.

(c) No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday nights of each month at 246 State street, Schenectady, N. Y. President, B. Cawley, 87 Eleventh street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice-President, W. J. Lindsey, 104 Broadway st., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, R. W. Hughes, 51 Perry street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Opydeck, 611 Lenox Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, Herbert DeGroat, 401 Francis avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

(c) No. 268, Newport, R. I.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at Thames street. President, W. Powers, 11 Kilburn Court; Financial Secretary, G. B. Reynolds, 32 West Newport avenue; Recording Secretary, F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d street; Treasurer, E. W. Gladding, 2 Coddington street.

(a) No. 269, Trenton, N. J.—Meets Friday night in Ribson's Building, 2d floor, Broad and Front Sts. President, George Cole, 209 West Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.; Vice President, George Wallace, 406 Market St., Trenton, N. J.; Financial Secretary, F. L. Morris, White Horse, R. F. D. No. 5, Trenton, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Rubert Jahn, 328 West Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.; Treasurer, Richard C. Kane, 10 Witherspoon St., Princeton, N. J.

(h) No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. President, C. Paulson, 107 Stuben street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-President, J. Hoffman, 1018 East 156th street, New York City; Financial Secretary, F. Man, 999 Freeman street, Bronx, New York City; Recording Secretary, R. Goetchins, 504 11th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. Greene, 40 Washington street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

No. 271, Detroit, Mich.—President, Ismond; Vice President, A. A. Phillips; 45 Sibley street; Financial Secretary, G. W. Severance, 305 15th street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Slattery, 500 Brainerd street; Treasurer, H. C. Hipple, 23 Adams Ave., east.

(a) No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at No. 10 Grand street.

President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs street; Financial Secretary, H. H. Buckbee, 10 Grand street; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; Treasurer, Asa Budington, 281 Ottawa, Ont., Can.

No. 281, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—President, J. W. Coulon, 28 Lyon St., Ottawa, Ont.; Vice President, F. Wright, 26 Morris St., Ottawa, Ont.; Financial Secretary, L. P. Manion, 119 O'Connor St., Ottawa, Ont.; Recording Secretary, Henry Prudhomme, No. 1 Stott St., Ottawa, Ont.; Treasurer, John Webber, 24 Laurier Ave., East Ottawa, Ont.

(a) No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 4351 South Halsted street. President, O. H. Lutman, 3118 Indiana avenue; Vice President, V. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue; Financial Secretary, R. E. Diehl, 350 West 63d street; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5532 South Loomas street; Treasurer, H. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue.

(c) No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Monday each month at 16 S. 5th St. President, Chas. A. Anderson, 1614 Washington Ave., N.; Vice President, J. B. Lein, 310 7th St., S.; Financial Secretary, W. E. Kenney, also Business Agent, 36 S. 6th St.; Recording Secretary, R. S. Chase, 4437 1st Ave., S.; Treasurer, E. C. Quackenbush, 4733 Blaisdel Ave.

No. 302, Vallejo, Cal.—Financial Secretary, W. Weir, 723 Louisiana St.

(a) No. 303, St. Catharine, Ont.—Meets first and third Mondays in Carpenters' Hall, St. Paul St. President, Albert Lepage, 137 Queenston St., St. Catharine; Vice President, Robert Jones, 9 St. Paul St., St. Catharine; Financial Secretary, J. C. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave., St. Catharine; Recording Secretary, Clarence Walters, 98 Welland Ave., St. Catharine; Treasurer, J. C. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave., St. Catharine.

No. 305, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—President, Earl Finney, 1005 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, Warren Rogers, 1817 Fairfield Ave.; Financial Secretary, Jesse Ebersole, 1313 Ewing St.; Recording Secretary, Roy Cox, 331 W. Main St.; Treasurer, R. C. Cashdollar, 1822 Broadway St.

(a) No. 306, Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 116½ W. Central Ave. President, T. O. Drummond, 310 S. Amo St.; Financial Secretary, E. Herrman, 902 S. 4th St.; Recording Secretary, Dan Dry, 308 S. Broadway; Treasurer, J. Sena, 523 S. First St.

(i) No. 319, Pittsburg, Penn.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 411 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa. President, Geo. E. Wheeler, No. 10 Fremont street; Vice-President, C. C. Freedman, Wood street; Financial Secretary, J. F. 303 Lily avenue; Recording Secretary, Slomer, 225 Lothrop street; Treasurer, Stanley, 303 Lily avenue.

(a) No. 320, Terrell, Tex.—President, Jas. S. Adair, 320 Terrell St., Terrell, Tex.; Vice President, 701 E. Asylum Ave., Terrell, Tex.; Financial Secretary, W. A. Tholen, 503 E. Moore St., Terrell, Tex.; Recording Secretary, A. E. Asylum Ave., Terrell, Tex.; Treasurer, L. Anderson, 204 W. High St., Terrell.

(a) No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Labor Hall, West First street. President, J. Joyce, 26 West 3d street; Vice-President, 40 East Albany; Financial Secretary, W. Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street; Recording Secretary, Fred Manner, 22 Varick street; Treasurer, Thos. Houlihan, East Bridge

No. 332, San Jose, Cal.—President, E. Kuehn, 438 Minor Ave.; Vice-President, J. Belvail, 440 W. San Fernando St.; Financial Secretary, J. S. Penrod, Garden City Elec. Co.; Recording Secretary, P. M. Jones, R. F. D., No. 6, Box 94; Treasurer, Samuel Pearce, 1415 S. 1st St.

(a) No. 335, Springfield, Mo.—Meets every Wednesday in Bricklayers' Hall, Boonville St. President, Wm. Williams; Vice-President, S. R. Alley; Financial Secretary, J. W. Dieterman, 316 Hovey Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. Holman; Treasurer, R. M. Sutton.

No. 336, Dayton, Ohio—Meets every Monday night in Machinists' Hall, 38 E. 3d St. President, C. Carey, 1524 E. 2d St.; Financial Secretary, H. Tobias, 412 S. Brown St.; Recording Secretary, A. Wall, 118 Lawnview Ave.; Treasurer, Eugene Pottle, 1409 S. Wayne Ave.

(c) No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Labor Temple, 8th and I streets. President, L. M. Clausen, 1421 25th street; Vice-President, E. G. Hearst, 1530 I street; Financial Secretary, E. N. Fish, 1416 12th street; Recording Secretary, R. H. Hunter, Bismarck Hotel; Treasurer, L. T. Weber, 2724 J street.

(a) No. 349, Miami, Fla.—First and third Tuesday nights at Central Union Hall, 8th and Ave. D. President, E. W. Quillen, care General Delivery; Vice President, Roy Williams, 400 Ave. D; Financial Secretary, W. B. Abell, box 734; Recording Secretary, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery; Treasurer, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery.

(a) No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Friday of each month in Union Hall, Smith St. President, N. Terwilliger, 50 Jefferson St.; Vice-President, J. Amos, 223 Meade St.; Financial Secretary, E. S. Sohfeld, 480 State St.; Recording Secretary, R. Schuck, 558 Amboy Ave.; Treasurer, J. Flomerfelt, 50 Hazelwood Ave., Rahway, N. J.

(a) No. 361, Tonopah, Nev.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Musicians' Hall, St. Patrick St. President, M. M. Buckley, Box 293; Vice-President, G. H. White, Box 1012; Financial Secretary, M. S. Evans, Box 1012; Recording Secretary, Walter Ross, Box 908; Treasurer, G. W. White, Box 1012.

(b) No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets Monday night at 205 S. Fifth street. President, G. E. Blakeley, 2106 Wilson street; Vice President, Geo. Cannon, 540½ S. Third street; Financial Secretary, E. L. Baxter, 2919 Montgomery street, Recording Secretary, John Wolf, 2026 Portland Ave.; Treasurer, Harry Sigmier, 1733 Frankfort Ave.

(a) No. 375, Peterboro, Ont.—Meets second and last Fridays of each month at Labor Hall, 435½ George street. President, A. White, 299 Queen street; Vice President, A. Guerin, 122 Simcoe street; Financial Secretary, A. E. 122 Charlotte street.

No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 76½ State street. President, David Duval, 54 Hamilton Avenue; Vice President, E. P. Dow, 202 Boston street; Financial Secretary, R. E. Rogers, Aborn Place; Recording Secretary, John J. Grippas, 15 Friend Street Place; Treasurer, J. Melzard, Swampscott, Mass.

No. Sub. 377, Boston, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Mary Meagher, 750 Canton St., Boston, Mass.

(i) No. 380, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 10 South Clark street. President, Frank Malley, 1655 Millard street; Vice-President, Theo. Bedgood, 1416 W. Madison avenue; Financial Secretary,

Walter F. Fitzgerald, 1144 West 15th street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Hall, 1941 Cornelia avenue; Treasurer, Wm. Rombach, 200 North California avenue.

(c) No. 384, Muskogee, Okla.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Scales Building, South 2d St. President, C. N. Sparks, Southern Hotel; Vice President, M. F. Thompson, 2005 Denison St.; Financial Secretary, W. O. Pitchford, Surety Bldg.; Recording Secretary, Frank Stephens, Southern Hotel; Treasurer, Clifford Anderson, City Hall.

(b) No. 390, Hamilton, Ont.—Meets first and third Fridays in Trades and Labor Hall, Johnston St. President, A. Taunge, 40 Liberty St.; Financial Secretary, A. Hurd, 131 Forest Ave.; Recording Secretary, P. Tansley, 50 Catharine St.; Treasurer, Geo. Near, foot of John St.

(f) No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. at 987 Washington St. President, A. J. McCarron, 70 Wenham St., Forest Heights; Vice President, James Cooper, Medford; Financial Secretary, Jos. E. Fitzgerald, 565 Freeport St., Dorchester; Recording Secretary, Geo. M. Lorn, 88 W. Canton St., Boston; Treasurer, Walter R. Sawyer, 50 Greenwood St., Dorchester.

(a) No. 402, Pt. Chester, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Remsen Bldg., 111 Adeo St. President, Vincent Dayber, 15 Oak Ridge St., Greenwich Ct.; Financial Secretary, W. D. Peck, 11 Lawrence St., Greenwich Ct.; Recording Secretary, H. M. Ritch, Sherwood Place, Greenwich Ct.

(a) No. 403, Roanoke, Va.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights at Labor Home, Commerce street. President, F. D. Tucker, 346 Campbell Ave. S. W.; Vice President, G. P. Ruddell, 224 Fourth Ave., N. W.; Financial Secretary, E. H. Franklin, 415 Woodland Ave., S. E.; Recording Secretary, G. C. Atkins, 541 Salem Ave., S. W.; Treasurer, E. H. Franklin, 415 Woodland Ave., S. E.

(i) No. 404, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero. President, C. H. McConaughy, 145 Jersey street; Vice-President, J. W. McGrath, 414 Waller street; Financial Secretary, H. F. Zecher, 1908 Essex street, Berkeley; Recording Secretary, J. P. Boyd, 115 A. Duboce avenue; Treasurer, H. Gardiner, 1232 33d avenue, Oakland, Cal.

(i) No. 419, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Comerford Hall, 301 Eighth Ave. President, J. P. Willetts, 246 York street, Jersey City, N. J.; Vice President, Peter Gilechrist, 330 West Eighteenth street; Financial Secretary, J. Keating, 234 Ninth Ave.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Ryan, 500 W. 32d street; Treasurer, H. F. Cook, 217 Willis Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

No. 423, Waterbury, Conn.—W. R. Munson, Buck's Hill, R. F. D.

No. 425, Roanoke, Va.—President, W. H. Wayland, 415 11th Ave., S. W.; Financial Secretary, E. Wolfenden, 605 10th Ave., S. W.; Recording Secretary, C. P. Haber, R. F. D. No. 3.

No. 426, Portsmouth, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Socialist Hall, No. 33 Congress St. President, J. V. Gerry, Kittery Maine; Financial Secretary, R. C. Mouton, 301 Richards Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.; Recording Secretary, F. C. Hatch, Kittery Maine.

(c) No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets second fourth and Friday nights at 106½ S. 6th St. President, A. L. Scott, 710 S. Spring St.; V. President, J. L. Gleason, 830 S. Douglas Ave.; Financial Secretary, Chas. A. Meador, 821 S. Glenwood Ave.; Recording Secretary, Homer Herrin; Treasurer, T. C. Bishop, 107 W. Monroe St.

No. 429, Springfield, Mass.—A. Stroebel, 610 Armory St.

(a) No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Hall Building, Main and 4th streets. President, George A. Baldwin, 630 Mead street; Vice-President, Ed Schenkenberg, 1239 Superior street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hogbin, 623 Lake avenue; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1539 Quincy avenue; Treasurer, Nels J. Rasmussen, 2823 16th street.

No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, Jas. McCormack, 131 S. Church St.; Vice President, Chas. Kaveney, 743 Nott St.; Financial Secretary, K. Bruiniers, 402 Summit St.; Recording Secretary, John Wickham, 129 Prospect St.; Treasurer, Frank Morehouse, R. F. D. No. 7, Aplano.

(a) No. 444, Carlinville, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month in Federation Hall, 121½ S. Broad St. President, J. K. Tawey, 218 S. 2d St.; Vice President, W. E. Bowers, 122 E. Nicholas St.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Oller, 319 N. Plum St.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Van Winkle, 248 N. Earl St.; Treasurer, A. J. Oller, 319 N. Plum St.

(c) No. 454, Macon, Ga.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 515 Mulberry street. President, G. B. Palmer; Vice President, F. Smyly; Financial Secretary, R. M. Dannenfelser, 515 Mulberry street; Recording Secretary, F. W. Goeth, 128 Academy street; Treasurer, J. C. Holmes, Box 54.

(a) No. 470, Haverhill, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at present in Federation Hall, No. 2 Gilman Place. President, Wm. Bradley, 72 Merrimach St.; Vice President, F. L. Avilla, 119 Webster St.; Financial Secretary, R. A. Heath, 43 How St.; Recording Secretary, A. C. Crowell, 278 Main St.; Treasurer, L. W. Leavitt, 6 Peabody St.

No. 471, Millinocket, Me.—Financial Secretary, W. J. Boddy, Millinocket, Me.

(a) No. 474, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets Thursday every week at Italian Hall, South Second St. President, Tate Dawkins, 682 Cox Ave.; Vice President, W. H. Smith, 2053 Union Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. C. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.; Recording Secretary, R. W. Dawkins, 812 Vance Ave.; Treasurer, J. E. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.

(c) No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets Wednesday every week at 23 Cosmas Castle, Capitol and Maryland Ave.; President, H. O. Roebuck, 23 Cosmas Castle; Vice President, A. Jacobs, 23 Cosmas Castle; Financial Secretary, H. E. Comtot, 23 Cosmas Castle; Recording Secretary, E. R. Nessler, 23 Cosmas Castle; Treasurer, D. L. Brennan, 23 Cosmas Castle.

(c) No. 494, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Thursday night in Jung's Hall, 3rd and Sherman Sts. President, W. T. Gute, 1072 6th St.; Vice President, W. Wilke, 715 41st St.; Financial Secretary, J. McCarthy, 225 18th St.; Recording Secretary, J. W. Daley, 1311 10th St.; Treasurer, H. Faber, 1015 33rd St.

(a) No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Wiggins Hall, N. Broadway. President, Wm. Parsloy, Cliff St.; Vice President, Wm. Nolan, Carlisle Place; Financial Recording Secretary, J. E. Stillman, 136 Morn-Secretary, F. F. Crowley, 921 Nepperhan Ave.; ingside Ave.; Treasurer, C. P. Smith, 2 Overlook Terrace.

(i) No. 503, Boston, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at 987 Washington St., Boston. President, George W. Mooney, 84 Elm St., Charleston; Vice President, George W. Nureau, 3 Colonial Ave.; Dorchester, Mass.;

Financial Secretary, Frank J. Fell, 771 Somerville Ave., Somerville, Mass.; Recording Secretary, George A. Deans, 9 Appleton St., Atlantic, Mass.; Treasurer, James J. Harrigan, 612 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

No. 506, Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Trades and Labor Hall, Chicago Road. President, Walter Niblock, Vincennes avenue; Vice-President, Sam Patterson, East 23rd street; Financial Secretary, Thos. F. Ryan, 48 West 21st street; Recording Secretary, Otto Koehler, Euclid avenue; Treasurer, Frank Martin, Centre avenue.

(c) No. 526, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Painters' Union Hall, 54¼ Pacific avenue. President, H. W. Clark, Santa Cruz, Cal., Box 154; Vice-President, C. A. Hunt, Santa Cruz, 118 Rigg street; Financial Secretary, A. B. Kearney, Santa Cruz, 72 Plymouth street; Recording Secretary, F. L. Fitch, Santa Cruz, 236 Broadway; Treasurer, A. B. Kearney, 72 Plymouth street.

(a) No. 527, Galveston, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 34 Tremont St. President, Henry Aymes, 2263 Church St.; Vice President, John Hannan, 1819 O½ St.; Financial Secretary, P. W. Fox, 924 Market St.; Recording Secretary, A. A. Loden, care of Thurny Elect. Co.; Treasurer, A. W. Balke, 2015 O St.

(a) No. 528, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights each month at 318 State street, (third floor) Milwaukee, Wis. President, Paul H. Behne, 668 37th street, Milwaukee Wis.; Vice-President, Guy Phelps, 1310 Holton street; Financial Secretary, James Hagerman, 619 Liana street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Recording Secretary, Arnold Radtke, 851 67th avenue, West Allis, Wis.

(c) No. 534, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St. President, Chas. Reed, 50 East 59th St.; Vice President, Jos. Lawler, 50 E. 59th St.; Financial Secretary, W. A. Hogan, 50 E. 59th St.; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitford, 50 E. 59th St.; Treasurer, Eugene Roth, 50 E. 59th St.

(c) No. 536, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and second Saturday nights at 246 State street. President, William Blanchard, 10 Odell street; Vice President, A. Breck, 282 Van Vranking avenue; Financial Secretary, T. Rourke, 359 Carrie street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, J. Reichtmyer, R. F. D. 6, Albany Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. McIntash, 340 Carrie street.

No. 538, Danville, Ill.—Meets every Monday night at 7:30 p. m., over 527 E. Main St. President, Guy N. Kittle, 109 S. Buchanan St.; Vice President, Arnold Schroeder, 630 S. St.; Financial Secretary, Wilber R. Current, 25 Tennessee Ave.; Recording Secretary, J. D. King, 195 N. Collet St.; Treasurer, Chas. Saxon, 721 Wayne St.

(i) No. 541, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Federation Hall, 104 Washington Ave. S. President, Tom Ryan, 500 5th Ave. S.; Vice President, W. D. Cochran, 2642 1st Ave. S.; Financial Secretary, H. O. Koester, 4504 30th Ave. S.; Recording Secretary, Jos. Meyerrelles, 1500 3rd Ave. S., Flat 4; Treasurer, H. E. Gable, 3317 Nicolet.

No. 562, Kenosha, Wis.—Financial Secretary, J. Schippers, 610 Park St.

(f) No. 565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second Monday of each month in Donahue Bldg., State St. President, William Sheffield, 211 Harrison 2 Ave.; Vice President, Fred Specken, 540 Schenectady St.; Financial Secretary, Edwin H.

Lester, 219 Broadway; Recording Secretary, Edward Hayes, 10 Fuller St.; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, 5 Third St.

(b) No. Sub-565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets every second Monday at 246 State street. Schenectady. President, Mae Smith, 917 Lincoln avenue, Schenectady; Vice President, Josephine Weldon, 35 Villa Road, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, Alice M. Wright, 717 Vale street, Schenectady; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, No. 5 3rd street, Schenectady.

(c) No. 581, Morristown, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Bell Building, Park Place. President, Joseph V. Collins, 127 Washington street; Vice-President, Edward Wright, 13 Phoenix avenue; Financial Secretary, J. H. Watson, Glenbrook Place, Morris Plains, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Clarence Smith, 4 Cherry street; Treasurer, J. H. Watson, Morris Plains, N. J.

(a) No. 588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of the month at Carpenters' Hall, near Merrimac St. President, Chester McDonald, 294 High St.; Vice President, James Myolt, 74 Ludlam St.; Financial Secretary, Hector Parthanas, 91 Aiken St.; Recording Secretary, Fred Reby, 59 Ware St.; Treasurer, Henry Quimby, 52 Willow St.

No. Sub. Local 1-588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets Tuesday or Thursday, at 32 Middle St. President, Louise Loupret, 80 Royal St.; Vice President, Mary Jewett, 10 West Fifth St.; Financial Secretary, Helen Moran, 37 Smith St.; Recording Secretary, Alice Donnelly, 103 Andover St.; Treasurer, Ruth Flint, 63 Woodward Ave.

(c) No. 591, Stockton, Calif.—Meets every Monday evening at B. T. C. Hall, Hunter square. President, J. T. Woods, 1434 S. Eldorado; Vice President, F. C. Bolen, 504 N. Stanislaw; Financial Secretary, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter; Recording Secretary, J. F. Glass, 845 E. Main; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory.

(i) No. 592, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland St. President, O. D. Buell, 3410 E. 14th St.; Financial Secretary, R. R. Deer, 3936 Woodland Ave.; Recording Secretary, August J. Pfetzing, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland Ave.; Treasurer, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit St.

(c) No. 595, Oakland, Cal.—Meets every Wednesday at 311 14th street. President, M. G. Creps, 3142 High street; Vice President, L. R. Miller, 2875 Vallecito street; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Manes, 1606 Bridge Ave., Fruitvale, Cal.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr, 3416 Davis street, Fruitvale, Cal.; Treasurer, A. L. Schaffer, 152 Shafter Ave., Oakland, Cal.

(b) No. 614, San Rafael, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday in the month at Building Trades' Hall, B street. President, W. M. Meagor, Ross Valley; Vice President, H. R. Eklund, San Rafael; Financial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D street; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 239 D street; Treasurer, H. E. Smith, 233 D street.

(c) No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.—Meets first and third Tuesday in month at B. L. C. Hall, B St. President, Paul Ferrea, San Mateo, Calif.; Vice President, A. S. Moore; Financial Secretary, H. F. Magee, 134 North C St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.; Treasurer, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.

No. 620, Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Union Hall, Center avenue. President, Harry Pepper, 923 North Fourth street; Financial Secretary, L. Van der Bloemen, 734 Niagara avenue; Recording Secretary, Thomas McDonald, 821 Oakland avenue; Vice-President, H. V. Cooper, 1636 North 11th street.

(c) No. 625, Halifax, N.S., Canada.—Meets every third Wednesday of each month at No. 71 Agricola street; President, W. F. Spruin, No. 108 Edward street; Vice-President, J. Meagher, No. 146 Argyle street; Financial Secretary, F. D. Pierce, No. 4 Hollis street; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Low, No. 2 Pleasant avenue.

No. 631, New Burgh, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at Central Labor Hall, Second and Water street. President, Charles Olson, 270 North Water street; Vice-President, Roy Westervelt, City Terrace, New Burgh, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, New Burgh, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Lenard Herrman, 312 Broadway, New Burgh, N. Y.; Treasurer, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, New Burgh, N. Y.

(b, c) No. 639, Port Arthur, Texas.—Meets every Monday night at Electricians' Hall, Proctor St. President, J. P. Piersal, 623 7th St.; Vice President, A. J. Brown, General Delivery; Financial Secretary, Roy McDaniel, Box 73; Recording Secretary, Roy McDaniel, Box 73; Treasurer, Roy McDaniel, Box 73.

(c) No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Sanford street. President, John Risley, 610 Armory street, Springfield, Mass.; Vice-President, Henry Campbell, 141 Maple street, Holyoke, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Geo. J. Lusk, 115 Edgewood St., Springfield, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Joseph Lawless, 52 Vinton street, Springfield, Mass.; Treasurer, Arthur Stroebele, 54 Orleans street, Springfield, Mass.

No. Sub-Local 643, Springfield, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Maude Mansfield, 1 Lebanon Place.

No. 644, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, State street. President, E. J. Anderson, 127 James street, Scotia, Schenectady Co. Vice-President, Wm. Alligier, 29½ Moyston street; Financial Secretary, George M. Simpson, Jay street and Sacandayo road, Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Recording Secretary, E. A. Jandro, 593 Craig street; Treasurer, Chas. Bachem, 550 S. Center street.

No. 645, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, J. F. Lenahan, 403 Paige St.; Vice President, George Stone; Financial Secretary, Wallace Riley, 626 Chapel St.; Recording Secretary, T. Welch, 332 Germania Ave.; Treasurer, Mr. Snow.

(c) No. 648, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets every other Tuesday at Painters' Hall, Second and Court streets. President, Frank Venable, 921 North Third street; Vice-President, Albert Murphy, 639 Caldwell; Financial Secretary, Roy Schroder, 547 Central avenue; Recording Secretary, R. C. Gardner, Atlas Hotel; Treasurer, A. P. Howard, 804 South Ninth street.

No. 658, Little Rock, Ark.—Financial Secretary, F. R. Sibert, 3212 W. Eleventh St.

(c) No. 659, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sunday at 3 p. m., in Heyl Block, Central Ave. President, A. G. Johnson, 311 Leopold St., city; Vice President, Emmet Lavonducki, 76 Fetaoin St., city; Financial Secretary, F. T. Karrow, 659 W. Doughty St., Recording Secretary, Chas. Costantino, 56 E. Fifth St., city; Treasurer, Wm. Adamzah, 91 Lake St., city.

No. 664, Brooklyn, N. Y.—President, Jas. Verdon, 287 Bridge St.; Vice President, Wm. Bruns, 408 Cortelop Rd.; Financial Secretary, R. H. Lavender, 165 Concord St.; Recording Secretary, Jno. W. Skelton, 89 Waverly Ave.; Treasurer, E. E. Pinckney, 297 E. 7th St.

(c) No. 666, Richmond, Va.—Meets every other Wednesday night at Spark's Hall, 712 E.

Broad St. President, W. R. Wright, 801 N. Ave. and Brookland Park; Vice President, H. J. Stone, 2126 Chaffin St.; Financial Secretary, G. M. Miller, 2311½ M St.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Bullington, 903 Haynes Ave. Brookland Park; Treasurer, L. R. Warimer, 723 N. 26th St.

No. 667, Pittston, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday in Saint Aloys Hall on Main street. President, Frank Miller, 89 Searle street; Financial Secretary, Edward G. Ruane, 25 Tedrick Road; Recording Secretary, James C. Brady, Port Griffith, Pa.; Treasurer, Patrick Hurley, Pine street.

(a) No. 668, LaFayette, Ind.—Meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. in Labor Temple, corner Columbia and 5th streets. President, Wm. C. Randolph, 411 Brown street; Financial Secretary, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street; Recording Secretary, R. J. Hamilton, 1107 Main street; Treasurer, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street.

No. 669, Salina, Kans.—Financial Secretary, A. M. Danielson, 416 S. 7th St.

(c) No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Bucher's Hall, 462 E. Jersey St. President, Leo Brown, 855 Cross St.; Vice President, Edward J. Johnson, 1139 Washington St.; Financial Secretary, Daniel A. Clair, 525 Franklin St.; Recording Secretary, Arthur Cannon, 541 Elizabeth Ave.; Treasurer, Frederick Colton, 329 Elizabeth Ave.

(a) No. 677, Gatun, C. Z., R. de Panama—Meets second Sunday at 3 p. m. and fourth Wednesday, 8 P. M., I. C. C. Lodge Hall, Gatun. President, Wm. S. Mitchell, Box 8; Vice President, J. W. Smith, Box 8; Financial Secretary, C. H. Feige, Box 8; Recording Secretary, Chas. J. MacNelly, Box 8; Treasurer, Arthur Woolnough, Box 8.

(f) No. 679, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Labor Lyseum, 6th and Brown Sts. President, Gilbert Surpass, 2625 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice President, Howard Moffman, P. O. Box 70, Berlin, N. J.; Financial Secretary, John Eberle, 1009 Arizona St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Miller, 160 E. Ontario St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Wm. Beber, 1230 Harold St., Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 680, Fon du Lac, Wis.—President, Chas. Hilderbrand, Y. M. C. A., Rm. 312; Vice-President, Burt Baker, 224 East Cotton street; Financial Secretary, W. S. Rowley, 151 Forest avenue; Recording Secretary, Frank Erickson, 151 Forest avenue; Treasurer, John O'Brien, 96 Harrison Place.

(b) No. 681, Scotts Bluff, Neb.—Meets last Saturday in month at Rivet House, White street. President, W. W. Phillips, Gering, Neb.; Vice-President, Guy Barne, Mitchell; Financial Secretary, Walter Ford, Scotts Bluff, Neb.; Treasurer, C. J. Gokery, Scotts Bluff, Neb.

(a) No. 682, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Schuetzen Hall, 12th St. and Market Place. President, J. S. Morse, 2330 7th Ave., New York City; Vice President, George Hanusier, 825 Prospect St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.; Financial Secretary, W. P. Keeler, 500 W. 179th St., New York City; Recording Secretary, B. M. Thompson, 1349 E. 37th St., Brooklyn; Treasurer, William P. Keeler, 500 W. 179th St., City.

(a) No. 685, Roslyn, Wash.—Meets Wednesday nights at N. W. I. Bldg., Penn. avenue. President, James Manville, Cle Elum, Wash.; Vice-President, Wm. Crooks, Cle Elum, Wash.; Financial Secretary, Percy Wright, box 249;

Recording Secretary, James Reese, Roslyn, Wash.; Treasurer, J. A. Caillier, Roslyn, Wash.

(c) No. 692, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Thursday night at State National Bank Bldg. President, F. R. Pope, 423 West Eighth street; Vice President, J. E. Moore, 617 South Walker; Financial Secretary, F. E. Voorhies, room 222, State National Bank Bldg.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Becker, 532 West Third street; Treasurer, R. De Shaffon, 331 West Frisco street.

No. 694, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at Atty's Hall, North Phelps street. President, W. R. Pounders, Hubbard, O.; Vice President, C. J. Knittle, 330 Ayers street; Financial Secretary, F. Korth, 115 Berlin street; Recording Secretary, J. B. Warhis, 280 East Federal street; Treasurer, W. W. Bryn, 72 Montgomery avenue.

(c) No. 695, St. Joe, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night at K. P. Hall, 7th and Edmond. President, H. A. Bain, 1606 Pacific; Vice President, Earle G. Long, 1633½ Frederick Ave; Financial Secretary, Wm. Wagner, 2107 Penn St.; Recording Secretary, A. L. Utz, 712 Locust St.; Treasurer, W. Valentine, 1334 S. 15th St.

(c) No. 696, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Beaver Block, S. Pearl St. President, P. H. Mohr, 6 Ditson Place; Vice-President, J. H. Marsh, 321 Washington Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. J. Dowling, 70 Bradford St.; Recording Secretary, T. J. Luddy, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. A. Miller, 1 Columbia Place.

(c) No. 697, Gary, Ind.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Eagle's Hall, Gray, Ind.; meets second and fourth Thursdays at Long's Hall, Hammond, Ind. President, C. A. McGraner, P. O. Box 347, Gary, Ind.; Vice President, R. F. Abbott, 48 Sibley street, Hammond, Ind.; Financial Secretary, R. O. Stiles, P. O. Box 347, Gary, Ind.; Recording Secretary, Thos. Beggs, 483 State street, Hammond, Ind.; Treasurer, J. W. Wagner, 685 Washington street, Gary, Ind.

(a) No. 699, Gloucester, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Teamsters' Hall on Main St. President, Warren S. Mitchell, School Street Engine House; Vice-President, Roderick P. Frazer, 32 Bass Ave.; Financial Secretary, Eugene R. Lord, 381 Washington St.; Recording Secretary, Sylvester Deering, 18 Washington St.; Treasurer, John Fallasbee, 6 Foster St.

No. 700, Pittsburg, Kan.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Headquarters, North Broadway. President, L. F. Walther, care Bell Electric Co.; Vice-President, C. A. Wiles, 1704 North Elm; Financial Secretary, H. H. Borden, 1408 North Smelter; Recording Secretary, Rex Bell, care Bell Electric Co.

(a) No. 701, Wheaton, Ill.—Financial Secretary, M. J. Burckal, Wheaton, Ill.

(a) No. 702, Herrin, Ill.—Meets every Sunday at Ingraham Hall, N. Park Ave.—President, Lawrence Hundley, Herrin, Ill.; Vice President, John Ampfer, Herrin, Ill.; Financial Secretary, F. D. Springs, 617 South 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Ransom Little, 304 South 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Treasurer, David Baker, Herrin, Ill.

(a) No. 703, Edwardsville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Hauser's Hall, 2nd and Purcell streets. President, W. H. Brennan, 221 St. Andrews street, Edwardsville, Ill.; Vice-President, G. L. Fisher, Granite City, Ill., care Madison County L. & P. Co.; Financial Secretary, C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co., Leland Hotel, Edwardsville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, E. G. Werner, Madison

County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.; Treasurer, Wm. Ducl. Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.

No. 706, International Falls, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Charters, Box 186.

(a) No. 707, Halyoke, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at 285 High street. President, Chas. E. Hunter, Yeorg's Inn; Vice-President, Frank O'Brien, 4 Newton street; Financial Secretary, F. E. Corward, 94 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, Ralph E. Denver, 141 Nonotuck street; Treasurer, Herbert E. Bolter, 25 Washington avenue.

(a) No. 708, Brainerd, Minn.—Meets second Thursdays of each month at Theviot Hall, S. 8th St. President, Charles R. Ilse, 223 Kindred St.; Vice President, Dean Wilson, Imperial Block; Financial Secretary, H. Roberts, 1702 E. Oak St.; Hotel; Treasurer, Otto Peterson, Windsor Hotel. Recording Secretary, A. Ansdahl, Iron Exchange

(g) No. 709, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Monday night in Lewar's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden. President, Chas. M. Eger, 2422 S. 15th St.; Vice President, W. E. Hartman, 228 Jackson St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. V. Edwards, 1236 Stiles St.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Prevence, 5352 Yocum St.; Treasurer, Matthew Pierce, 6644 Haddington Ave.

No. 710, Northampton, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at A. O. H. Hall, Main street. President, Albert J. Asher, 1 Eastern Ave.; Augus McKenzie, 15 Hampton Ave.; Financial Secretary, Edward O'Neill, 24 Armory street; Recording Secretary, Edward O'Neill, 24 Armory street; Treasurer, John L. Burke, 348 King street.

(b) No. 713, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Assembly Building Trades Hall, 229 Washington St. President, 3226 Calumet Ave.; Vice President, August Prassel, 655 Aldine St.; Financial Secretary, Sam Holman, 134 N. 53d Ave.; Recording Secretary, P. T. Peterson, 923 N. Mozart St.; Treasurer, Wm. Dettman, 1806 Washtenaw Ave.

(a) No. 714, Charlesten, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of the month at 66 Main St. President, Robert R. Swanson, 33 Lexington St., Everett; Vice President, W. H. Hooper, 182 Chelsea St., Charlesten; Financial Secretary, James A. Ago, 62 Barry St., Dorchester; Recording Secretary, A. A. Valais, 133 Kimball Ave., Revere; Treasurer, John A. Fisher, 17 Union Park, Boston.

No. 716, Houston, Texas—Meets Thursday at 1111½ Congress street. President, J. M. Stevens, 2009 Everett street; Business Agent, K. Whaley, Box 395; Financial Secretary, W. J. Peters, 2006 Jefferson Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. N. Henshaw, 2105 Leeland Ave.; Treasurer, J. V. Shown, Houston Heights, Texas.

(b) No. 717, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Wells' Memorial Building, Washington St. President, A. M. McGlaley, 89 Alexander St., Dorchester, Mass.; Vice President, L. S. Blowers, 153 Cornell St., Roslindale, Mass.; Financial Secretary, P. J. McWilliam, 199 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass.; Recording Secretary, P. F. Grout, 87 Sheridan St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Treasurer, A. J. Davis, Jr., 18 Field St., Dorchester, Mass.

(b) No. 718, Paducah, Kk.—Meets first and third Mondays nights in Central Labor Hall, 3d St. and Broadway. President, W. G. Cochran, 618 Tennessee St.; Vice President, George

Grim, 718 South Eleventh St.; Financial Secretary, George Brown, 502 South 6th St.; Recording Secretary, Carl Elmendorf, 429 S. 3rd St.; Treasurer, George B. Brown, 502 S. 6th St.

(a) No. 719, Manchester, N. H.—Meets first and third Friday each month at 39 Manchester St. President, Forest Evans, 836 Beech St. Vice-President, Sam Adams, 233 Douglas St.; Financial Secretary, Rudolph Scheer, 161 Douglas St.; Recording Secretary, Walter Sims, 432 Lincoln St.; Treasurer, Albert Milville, 325 Central St.

No. 720, Moberly, Mo.—President, G. F. Little, 409 Reed street; Vice-President, Harve B. Pilcher, 841 West Coates street; Financial Secretary, Given Victor, 109 Williams street; Recording Secretary, Harry Solomon, 641 North Ault street; Treasurer, J. F. Walker, 109 Williams street.

(c) No. 722, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Central Hall at 7 Church street. President, Burt Weymer, 56 Henry street; Vice President, Walter I. Lines, 1010 Campbell avenue, West Haven; Financial Secretary, Harold A. Lines, 229 Spring Street, West Haven; Recording Secretary, Earl F. Carpenter; Treasurer, Samuel Robinson, 117 Greenwich avenue.

No. 723, Ft Wayne, Ind—Financial Secretary, T. Miller, 507 La Salle St.

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